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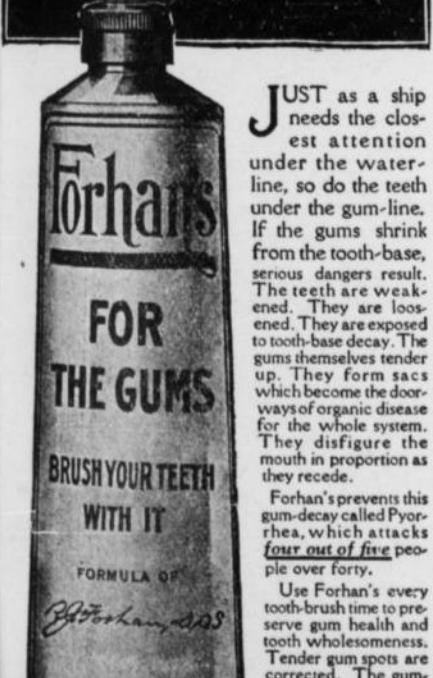
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### Protect your gums and save your teeth



## King Assumes Premiership

Cabinet slate announced—Meighen retires from public life

**O**TAWA, Ont., Sept. 24.—After a lapse of 10 weeks, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King once more is prime minister of Canada. His second administration is formed. With a loyal crew and favoring skies, he is well launched upon a four-year voyage in the ship of state.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, on the contrary, has closed his second brief term as prime minister, and along with it, his career as a public man. Twice he has been inoculated with the prime minister virus, and twice it has failed to "take." Routed in 1921, he gradually restored the fortunes of his party. In 1925 he carried it almost to victory. There followed a brief six months—the stormiest in the annals of Canadian politics. Then came success, the Liberals were driven from power, himself and party established therein, with every prospect of a long term of office ahead. This gilded dream has now been shattered. Mr. Meighen has attended his last cabinet meeting, he has signed his last public document. He closed the red-baize door of the premier's office and walked forth into the autumnal sunshine—a private citizen.

### Earlier Days Recalled

It is understood that his decision to return after 18 years to private life is final and irrevocable. He will not be moved by appeals from his erstwhile followers. It is not too much to say, that Mr. Meighen is a very saddened and disillusioned man. The election result came to him as a paralyzing blow. Twice as prime minister he courted the people. Now, with another luckless wooer, he can ask:

"Is there no pity sitting on the clouds,  
That sees into the bottom of my grief?"

There is much sympathy expressed for him by men of all shades of political opinion in the capital. The Conservatives themselves seem willing to retain him, and may endeavor to do at the caucus called for October 11. They are at a loss for a successor, not that there are no candidates in the field, but because all of them are greatly inferior to him who failed to win. Some are recalling earlier days when the party seemed faced by a future equally dark and discouraging.

If the barren fig-tree had not been cursed, men never would have heard of the faith that moves mountains. And Mr. Meighen seems to be the barren fig-tree of the party.

The general election came upon an over-wrought political fated capital with the cooling, sweetening effect of a magic antiseptic. The result was decisive; Mr. King was accepted, Mr. Meighen rejected.

There followed a lull.

### King Forms Government

Then Mr. King took up the task of forming a government.

Telegrams were despatched to the Liberal captains in the various provinces. Each train arriving in the capital brought a quota of precious cabinet timber. The Chateau Laurier soon was filled with politicians, most of them invited by their leaders, but some motivated solely by post election optimism.

Cabinet forming is always an arduous undertaking, full humor for everyone except those directly concerned—the premier-elect and his would-be colleagues. Mr. King was remote and inaccessible, within the dim vastness of Laurier House. His followers milled about as cheerfully as may be, on the marble floors of the hotel, waiting for the call that would send them in all haste to Mr. King and their fate.

Never since Confederation has there been such a scene.

The old-timers used to write letters and send messengers—telephones and taxis were undreamt then. Borden immured himself, saw no one and emerged from retirement with his cabinet complete. Meighen's efforts

were both makeshifts, accomplished in full view of a general election. King's cabinet of 1922 was formed with Fielding and Gouin at his elbows, sometimes reaching out, gripping his hand and guiding the pen.

This time Mr. King was in undisputed command. He called whom and when he chose.

The appearance of a brown, uniformed page boy in the rotunda of the Chateau Laurier was the signal for a hush. Whose turn would it be?

Gradually with the passing of days, a score or more of politicians were called. The cabinet which emerged follows:

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, prime minister and secretary of external affairs; Hon. Ernest Lapointe, justice and state; Hon. C. A. Dunning, railways; Hon. J. A. Robb, finance; W. D. Euler, customs; Hon. P. J. Cardin, marine and fisheries; Peter Veniot, postmaster-general; Hon. J. C. Elliott, public works; James Malcolm, trade and commerce; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, agriculture; Robert Forke, immigration; Hon. Charles Stewart, interior; Fernand Rinfret, secretary of state; Hon. Dr. J. H. King, soldier civil re-establishment and health; Hon. Lucien Cannon, solicitor-general, with seat in cabinet; Peter Heenan, labor; Senator Dandurand, minister without portfolio.

### Mr. Forke's Position

The inclusion of Mr. Forke is considered in the capital the most important achievement of the cabinet. Mr. King set out to cement the alliance between the Progressives and the Liberals, which was so fruitful in the last election. Mr. Forke, was asked to enter on condition that he could answer for the support of the Manitoba Progressives. This assurance he obtained at a Progressive caucus in Winnipeg. It is expected here that the Progressives, while they may caucus separately, will join the Liberal caucus as well.

Mr. Forke, therefore, is regarded as a valuable acquisition, assuring the party a comfortable majority over the combined forces of other groups.

Otherwise, the cabinet, in main outline, does not differ from the former King government. Chief interest centres in the customs department. W. R. Euler, the new minister, is from North Waterloo, Ontario. He is the editor of a newspaper in Kitchener. Other than being a confirmed protectionist, he is a man with a record in which the West could find no fault. It passes in the capital as an excellent appointment, the best that Mr. King could have made.

### Some Prentice Ministers

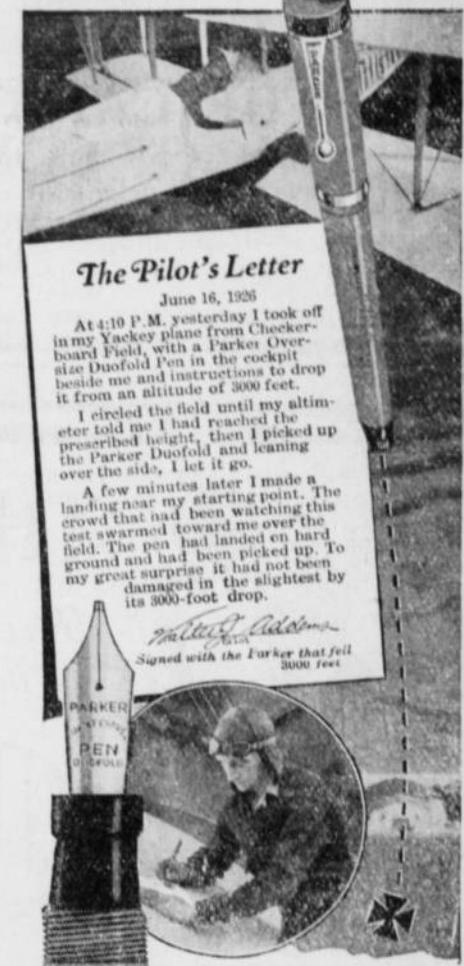
James Malcolm, of North Bruce, who becomes minister of trade and commerce, has never distinguished himself in parliament. As an administrator he is an unknown quantity. Personally, he is likeable and impresses with sincerity.

Another prentice minister is Peter Heenan, of Kenora, who assumes the portfolio of labor. Mr. Heenan is one of the dark horses that succeeded in emerging from the twilight of uncertainty to the spotlight of fact. Like Mr. Malcolm he has still his parliamentary spurs to win. As a member of the last parliament he got away to a bad start by fathering a bill to exploit the Red Lake mining area—a bill that was frowned upon in all quarters of the House, and finally defeated.

The new cabinet must now deal with many vexatious problems. Contracts of doubtful color were awarded by the Meighen government, under pressure of political friends. These must be overhauled. Expenditures of money under governor-general's warrants must be checked up carefully. It is said that many of these warrants were made out in blank without setting forth the objects for which the funds were to be spent. This is in direct contravention of the law and special measures will have to be brought down to regularize the expenditures.

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## Non-Breakable Barrels Dropped 3000 Feet



### The Pilot's Letter

June 16, 1926

At 4:10 P.M. yesterday I took off in my Yackey plane from Checkboard Field, with a Parker Over-size Duofold Pen in the cockpit beside me and instructions to drop it from an altitude of 3000 feet.

I circled the field until my ultimate told me I had reached the prescribed height, then I picked up the Parker Duofold and leaning over the side, I let it go.

A few minutes later I made a landing near my starting point. The crowd that had been watching this test swarmed toward me over the field. The pen had landed on hard ground and had been picked up. To my great surprise it had not been damaged in the slightest by its 3000-foot drop.

*Malley Adams*  
Signed with the Parker that fell  
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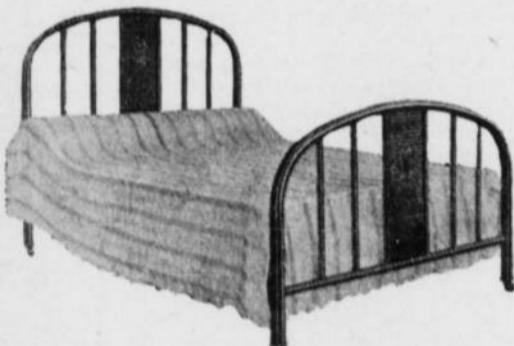
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## Conservatives Swept from Office

Liberals fail to secure clear majority—Progressives and U.F.A. score gains

THE returns of the election show that the Liberal party will have by far the largest following in the next Parliament, but will have six short of a clear majority after the speaker is elected. As near as the results can be analysed at present the standing of the various parties and groups in the House when it assembles will be: Liberals, 118; Conservatives, 91; U.F.A., 11; Progressive-Liberal, 13; Progressives, 7; Labor, 3; and Independents, 2. The Conservatives lost 25 seats, the Liberals gained 17, Progressives and U.F.A. gained 7 and Labor gained 1 seat.

Nova Scotia, with 14 seats, increased her Conservative representation from 11 to 12. In Prince Edward Island the Liberals gained one and in New Brunswick three. Quebec remains the same, with four Conservatives and one independent. In Ontario the Conservatives returned 53 as against 68 returned last October. The Conservatives succeeded in electing only one member, R. B. Bennett, West Calgary, in the three prairie provinces, whereas last fall they elected nine. In British Columbia the Conservative representation was increased from 10 to 12.

A feature of the election was the defeat in Portage la Prairie of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen by E. A. McPherson, Liberal, who had the support of the Progressives, including that of Harry Leader, the Progressive standard-bearer of the Progressive standard-bearer for the Progressives in the campaign last October. Five of Mr. Meighen's cabinet went down to defeat with their leader. They were Hon. E. L. Patenaude, minister of justice and Mr. Meighen's chief lieutenant in Quebec; Hon. Andre Fauteux, solicitor-general; Hon. Eugene Paquet, minister of health and soldier's re-establishment, and Hon. Donald Sutherland and Hon. Dr. Morand, ministers without portfolio. The latter two are Ontario men and the other three from Quebec.

### Results in Prairie Provinces

In Manitoba the following Progressives or Progressive-Liberals were elected: Robert Forke, Brandon; W. J. Ward, Dauphin; J. L. Brown, Lisgar; W. J. Lovie, Macdonald; J. A. Glen, Marquette; Robert Milne, Neepawa; T. W. Bird, Nelson; A. L. Beaubien, Provencher (acclamation); L. P. Bancroft, Selkirk; James Steedsman, Souris; and Dr. E. D. R. Bissette, Springfield. E. A. McPherson, Portage la Prairie; Dr. J. P. Howden, St. Boniface; J. T. Thorson, Winnipeg South Centre, and J. S. McDiarmid, Winnipeg South were the four Liberals elected from the province. Mr. McDiarmid defeated Hon. Robert Rogers. Winnipeg North and Centre returned the Labor candidates, A. A. Heaps and J. S. Woodsworth, who were both members of the last parliament.

In Saskatchewan four Progressives and one Progressive-Liberal were returned. The Progressives are: Milton Campbell, MacKenzie; W. R. Fansher, Last Mountain; John Evans, Rosetown, and A. M. Carmichael, Kindersley. Reports indicated that Mr. Carmichael was likely to be defeated, but later dispatches indicate that he has been elected by a substantial margin. John Evans was listed as a Progressive-Liberal, but he has issued a statement to the effect that he was a straight Progressive. John Millar, Indian Head, was elected as a Progressive-Liberal.

The successful Liberal candidates in the province were: Assiniboia, Robert McKenzie; Battleford North, C. R. McIntosh; Battleford South, John Vallance; Humboldt, A. F. Totzke; Long Lake, J. F. Johnston; Maple Creek, George Spence; Melfort, Malcolm McLean; Melville, Hon. W. R. Motherwell; Moose Jaw,

J. C. Ross; Prince Albert, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King; Regina, Hon. C. A. Dunning; Saskatoon, Dr. A. M. Young; Swift Current, C. E. Bothwell; Weyburn, E. J. Young; Willow Bunch, Dr. T. F. Donnelly, and Yorkton, G. W. McPhee.

In Alberta 11 out of 12 U.F.A. candidates were elected, many of them with huge majorities, Carl Axelson, who ran in Medicine Hat, being the only one defeated. Wm. Irvine, former Labor member for East Calgary, ran as a U.F.A. candidate in Wetaskiwin, and was elected. His old seat was redeemed from the Conservatives by H. B. Adshead, the Labor candidate. The Liberals won East Edmonton from the Conservative column. The U.F.A. won Wetaskiwin and Athabasca from the Liberals. The successful U.F.A. candidates were: Acadia, Robert Gardiner; Athabasca; D. F. Kellner; Battle River, H. E. Spencer; Bow River, E. J. Garland; Camrose, W. T. Lucas; Lethbridge, L. H. Jeliff; Macleod, G. G. Coote; Peace River, D. M. Kennedy; Red Deer, Alfred Speakman; Vegreville, Mike Luchowich, and Wetaskiwin, Wm. Irvine.

The Liberals elected in Alberta were: Edmonton East, K. A. Blatchford; Edmonton West, Hon. Chas. Stewart, and Medicine Hat, Dr. F. W. Gershaw. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative, was elected for Calgary West and H. B. Adshead, Labor, defeated Fred Davis, former Conservative M.P., in East Calgary.

In Ontario Miss Agnes Macphail was re-elected with a substantially increased majority as a straight U.F.O. candidate in South East Grey. The only other Progressive member in the last parliament, J. W. King, North Huron, was again returned as a Liberal-Progressive. B. W. Fansher, Progressive, defeated the Conservative candidate and former member in East Lambton, and Hugh Allan, Liberal-Progressive, did the same in North Oxford.

W. F. Maclean, the oldest sitting member in the last parliament, ran in South York as an Independent after losing his nomination, but was defeated by R. H. Macgregor, the official Conservative candidate. The Independent Henri Bourassa, Labelle and A. W. Neill, Comox-Alberni, B.C., were both re-elected.

The following shows the standing of the parties and groups in the parliament elected last October and in the parliament elected in 1921:

	1925	Lab.	Con.	Lib.	Pg.	Ind.
P.E.I.	2	2				
Nova Scotia	11	3				
New Brunswick	10	1				
Quebec	4	60				
Ontario	68	12	2			
Manitoba	6	1	7			
Saskatchewan	15	6				
Alberta	3	4	9			
British Columbia	10	3				
The Yukon	1					
	115	101	24			
One vacant.		Total—244.				

	1921	Lab.	Con.	Pg.	Lib.
Ontario	21	37	24		
Quebec	65				
P.E.I.	4				
New Brunswick	5	5	1		
Nova Scotia	16				
Manitoba	2				
Alberta	2				
Saskatchewan	1				
British Columbia	3	7	3		
The Yukon		1			
	117	50	65		
Total—235.					

### The Standing of the Parties and Groups by Provinces

	Lib.	Con.	Prog.	Lib.-Prog.	U.F.A.	Labor	Ind.
P. E. I.	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
N. S.	2	12	0	0	0	0	0
N. B.	4	7	0	0	0	0	1
Quebec	60	4	0	0	0	0	0
Ontario	25	53	2	2	0	0	0
Manitoba	4	0	2	9	0	2	0
Saskatchewan	16	0	3	2	0	0	0
Alberta	3	1	0	0	11	1	1
B. C.	1	12	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	1	0	0	0	0	—
Total.	118	91	7	13	11	3	2
Total—245.							

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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

*Issued on the First and Fifteenth of each Month*

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## Reflections on the Condition of England

### II.--The need of a new motive to loyal work

By PROF. C. R. FAY

ENGLAND'S most pressing domestic problem is this: What is to be the motive henceforth to loyal work? In the past she has reaped such large returns from foreign enterprise and at times incurred such striking losses therein that she is always prone to attribute internal malaise to external forces such as continual currency depreciation, unrest in the East or tariff barriers in the New World. Soviet Russia ministers to this inclination. The defrauded investor shouts his chagrin: London society, not being surfeited with Russian emigres, echoes the cry; and the press fastens on so easy an explanation. Soviet poison breeds England's social discontent and Moscow's gold sustains it. Therefore out with the Soviet agents, bag and baggage. It is such a simple explanation, but if we analyze it, very unflattering. For it implies that the multitudes willingly drink their own destruction out of an alien cup. And this same press never wearyes of reminding us of the traditional good sense of the British working man. It is therefore at first thought rather more flattering to assume that the poison is at any rate partly indigenous. It is British trade unionism gone wrong. This explanation enables the average citizen to retain his confidence in the railway porters on his own line, especially if he lives on the Southern Railway. They came out against their will. So too with the miners. The majority would like to return to work, but they are held back by the tyranny of the hotheads.

#### England A Social Renovator

This explanation, however, in reality is more unflattering still. For while it is not discreditable intellectually to be misled by foreign Utopias, whether in the South Seas or on the Volga, it is ghastly to believe that a big majority of able bodied men and women are cowed by a minority of their own kith and kin, possessing no weapons (for their record is pathetically pacific) but abusive language and ostracism. We cannot indeed be as confident that there is no truth in this explanation as we could have been if there had been no

Great War. For we shrink from trying to measure the rent made in our national fibre by the loss of the generation which would now be in its thirties. And it was true that the bold and creative spirits—those who in a pinch gave the lead to the rest—were killed. But even so not all of them were killed and in the middle class the gap has been closed up with an elasticity which, if it were not so healthy, would be almost heartless. What therefore, I suspect we have at bottom is not a majority mesmerized from abroad or tyrannized from at home, but a nation, living obstinately on its past, attached to the tradition of scoring its gains by wedge and screw and refusing a lower wage or longer day as strenuously as it spurned mixed bread in the starvation years of the Napoleonic wars. Capitalism, however, is now so fully fettered in England that employers can commit few wrongs. Therefore the old leaders of labor are always on the edge of being without a mission. Therfore the extremists rise to authority in a crisis; and the workers, when the conflict is engaged, support their new leaders with the unreasoning fidelity with which in the war they followed their officers to certain death over fields razored by machine gun fire. The case of the railway porter is the case of the moderate man and the case also of the zealous trade unionist himself in the mood of a committee man in his co-operative store. He wants to work, except when there is a fight; and then being peaceful he fights by passive resistance. It is an enervating attitude. It is only sustained by that sentimentality which contrasts so violently with the realism of other lands, of Russia where life has no value, of France which is so self-centred that it has no color-feeling, of North America which hires and fires without fear or favor and gets back in rents what it pays out in wages.

England is the real social innovator. Alone among the great nations of the

world she has lifted the pressure of economic necessity from the backs of the working man and his family. And it is altogether wise provided that she can create an alternative motive to loyal effort and foot the bill. You cannot talk to any English labor leader, or indeed to any economist without feeling that they recoil instinctively from any appeal to the solutions of the New World. They suspect these, as they suspect emigration, the last of the economic necessities that remains. The feeling is dangerously close to softness, but it is very genuine. Behind it lies a passionate desire for an improving life within England itself. For the Englishman of today is no more cosmopolitan than the merchant adventurers of days gone by. He is insular, as the sailor is who voyages outward in the hope of haven home. The Scotaman indeed is different. He is so strongly national and the climate of his country is so rugged that he can transport his nationality and industry to another hemisphere. New England is amazingly unlike Old England, but in that part of Nova Scotia which is called Cape Breton Island, there is more Gaelic spoken (so it is said) than in the Highlands of Scotland.

But social innovation will be disastrously expensive if we do not realize whither it is leading and get there with open eyes. The traditional liberal solution is constant readjustment in terms of the past. Thus were trade unions given their charter of immunity—what is permitted to the individual, shall be permitted to the group. When labor trouble breaks out, "new" avenues are explored, which means that the parties reach a stage of exhaustion in which they accept as new one of the already trodden avenues. Now this is an attitude of abiding value, but it does not supply the material either for a motive or a party. It is no more than lubricating oil and coloring matter. Liberalism is welcome and fruitful in a just

employer or a critical magazine. But in politics it is usually out-maneuvred by Conservatism and it leaves Labor entirely cold. But it may still render one great political service in the teeth of resistance from those friendly opponents, the Conservative and Socialist M.P.'s. It may be strong enough to dislodge landlordism from rural life and replace it by cultivating ownership. Were England less fair and larger, there could be no doubt of the propriety of this step, whatever the initial price. For England needs some pressure of necessity; and this is the only form of pressure which has a chance of being tolerated. No one but the small farmer who owns his land can overcome the inertia of the land-loving rich and of the plodding laborer of the fields. Taxation is so heavy that the rich will sell; and in town or countryside there are always enough persons ready to enter into partnership with that age-old world-wide tyrant, Mother Earth. Tenancy under the County Council is not sufficient. Supervision of cultivation by government officials is unnecessary. Create the owners, support them by a mortgage system as inexpensive as the land banks of Denmark or the U.S.A., and leave the rest to the farmers and the agricultural colleges. The experts will tell the farmers what to grow and their own co-operatives will see to it that the stuff is up to standard and rightly marketed.

#### Agricultural Reform An Incident

But England is an industrial country and to the generality agricultural reform is an incident. In industry shall we retain our faith in the capitalist system and ring the changes on the machinery of compromise and the personal factor, with profit-sharing schemes verging on co-partnership, collective bargaining and national wage agreements; and outside the hours of labor in the workshop a growing volume of social cement, educational, religious and athletic? I hope we shall, but I for one believe that these are other things which can only flourish if the foundations which bear them are sound. There still remains the sentiment of

*Turn over to Page 43*



# After the Votes were Counted

Personal glimpses of victors and vanquished

By R. D. COLQUETTE



The Tory broncho is starting to buck and Mr. Meighen is touching leather

**T**HE election is over. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King is back with a near majority. Hon. Arthur Meighen has lost his seat and has landed his party back into opposition, where the governor-general found it. In Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick the tide of Conservative prosperity is past the flood and has started to run out. In Nova Scotia the tide is still high, but they have high tides there, anyway. Quebec is just about the same, thank you. Ontario is back to normal, one-third Liberal and two-thirds Conservative. In the prairie provinces R. B. Bennett stands in solitary grandeur as the one and only Tory tree the woodman spared. British Columbia has apparently settled down to a condition of chronic Conservatism, and demands protection for her apples and scenery. And Agnes Maephail retains her unique position as the only woman member in the Canadian parliament.

The results of the election closely resemble the results of the contest last October, with the position of the parties reversed. In both cases the premier was defeated and the leader of the opposition elected. Eight of King's ministers were defeated last fall, and five of Meighen's ministers achieved the same distinction on September 14. Last fall King found his

When the national Liberal and Conservative Party, in 1920, selected a successor to Right Hon. Robert L. Borden, and placed his mantle on the shoulders of Hon. Arthur Meighen, the latter gentleman was heard to remark that he was being made not premier but leader of the opposition. A year-and-a-half later the electors saw to it that his prophecy was fulfilled. As leader of His Majesty's loyal opposition he drew his pay check for four long years. Then last October the electors re-affirmed their previous decision. It looked as if another four or five years would be spent in that not ill-rewarded position. Then, sudden like, Mr. King came into the House and told the astounded Commons that he had resigned. For the first time in his political life Mr. Meighen was dazed. Before he could recover he was whisked away to Rideau Hall, and sworn in as first minister again.

Now most prime ministers of Canada in the fifty-nine years since Confederation have been such because they could win elections. But that is one thing which Mr. Meighen is probably admitting to himself at this moment that he cannot do. Yet he has been prime minister not once, but twice. Speaking of luck, can you beat it? He is the luckiest premier that Canada has ever had. Though he has led his party into opposition every time he got the chance, he will figure in the public and high school histories of this country as being twice prime minister, and the school children will have to say so in their examination papers or get plucked.

There is nothing in the world to indicate that his run of luck has been broken, but there are a lot of these Tory newspapers making broad hints in their leading editorials that they want another leader. Even Hon. Robert Rogers has been making cryptic remarks about re-building the party from the bottom up when everybody knows that he means from the top down. And there are the Montreal Tories who want

a leader who can make inroads into Quebec without depending on lame ducks like Patenaude. The Tory broncho is starting in to do some plain and fancy bucking, and Mr. Meighen is touching leather.

Among the slain are the Hon. Robert Rogers. Last October, the Hon. Bob, who had been at odds with Mr. Meighen and other Tory leaders over the Union government issue, slid into parliament on a minority vote between a Liberal and a Laborite. This year the Liberal had a clear field and won the seat. Now it is coming to light that Mr. Rogers had mental reservations when he and Mr. Meighen staged their public embraces in the election campaign last fall. Union government still rankles in his bosom. Perhaps that is the reason he has of late years refused to have his hair bobbed and has affected the white plume of Laurier. In a public statement he blames the debacle of September 14 on Union government. No one else had thought of that till he called attention to it. But then Mr. Rogers cannot see how this country can get along either in war or peace without a Conservative

government of which he is a prominent member. He has held to this opinion for many years. He will probably stick to it for he is nearing the age after which, as history shows, few men change their opinions.

When it comes to cleaning house the electors took a hand with both the old parties. The two gentlemen who achieved notoriety in the campaign by trying to besmirch the personal character of other people were left at home. There is Doucet, of Kent, N.B. His muckraking might have passed if he had stuck to the truth, but when he made his charges about the cruise of the Margaret, in which the personal honor of Hon. Ernest Lapointe and others was attacked he overdid it, as he perhaps now realizes. His charges were proved by the men investigating the customs scandal to be false. Mr. Lapointe was completely exonerated. He comes back to parliament and Mr. Doucet will not have to hire an extra man next spring to help him with the seeding. Political vicissitudes have their compensations.

Nicholson, of Algoma East, tried his hand at the same game and said things through a megaphone that were only supposed to be used in the whispering campaign. The civil servants at Ottawa were singled out and the things said about them are better not repeated. Needless to say the civil servants protested vigorously and also voted vigorously. When cornered Mr. Nicholson tried to blame it on the reporter. He claimed that it was Montreal, not Ottawa, that he had referred to. But the reporter had been wise in the ways of excited politicians. He had had his report O.K.'d by Mr. Nicholson before sending it out and produced the documentary evidence to prove it. And when the returns came in on the evening of September 14, Ottawa had gone Liberal and Mr. Nicholson was left at home among the rocks and pine trees of Algoma.

Then there was Cross, of Alberta. For plain old-fashioned skulduggery his election in Athabasca last year was the limit. His candidature in this campaign was not welcomed by some of the

Liberal papers—and they worried a good deal about it. They worried needlessly for when the opportunity came their way the electors of Athabasca settled the matter by neatly severing Mr. Cross's political head.

Among the defeated is one man who got into the front page headlines away back in the early days of the war. DeWitt Foster was quite careless about how good government

money was spent in his section of Nova Scotia for old worn-out horses that were about as useful in the army as Sam Hughes' honorary colonels. For his misdemeanors he was sternly rebuked on the floor of the House by Sir Robert

Borden and read out of the party. He was in the last House but has finally met defeat. He can well be spared the public life of the country.

When it comes to fighting successful election contests Hon. Charles Dunning holds or will shortly hold all the Canadian records up to 16 months. A year ago last June he successfully contested a provincial election. Last October he was active, though not a candidate, in the federal election and has never been heard to express disappointment with the result. Then last March after his appointment as minister of railways, he was elected, by acclamation, to the federal seat of Regina. On September

14, he again came off victorious, and as soon as he is sworn in once more as minister of railways, he will have to go back to Regina and get himself elected all over again. How he manages to get himself elected every four months puzzles a lot of the poor fellows who can't get themselves elected at all. After his next election, however, he will probably get a breathing spell in which to complete the road to the Bay. And neither this generation nor posterity will ever know whether Mr. Meighen meant to complete the road or to finish it.

For the first time in 34 years, W. F. Maclean, father of the house, protagonist of public ownership and independent Conservative, has tasted defeat in an election. In 1892, he won a by-election made necessary by

the death of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, and from that time until last July he sat continuously. After winning nine consecutive elections in South York he lost the nomination convention to a man named Macgregor, because he hadn't always voted Tory. Then Billy kept up his reputation for independence by running anyway. But South York is close enough to Toronto to want its Toryism straight without any qualifying adjectives. And so the dean of the house passes the laurel wreath for continuous membership to someone else and parliament is deprived of one of its most picturesque personalities, its doughtiest champion of public ownership, and one of its few examples of that rare creature, the Independent Conservative.

**Drury Attempted the Impossible**  
Hon. E. C. Drury crossed swords with W. A. Boys, the Tory whip, in South Simcoe, but Boys retained the seat. It all depends on where you live. Mr. Drury is a Progressive with Liberal antecedents, and a free trader of the uncompromising type. He is one of the best platform orators of his generation that rural Canada has produced.

But he lives in South Simcoe, which has been Conservative ever since Confederation, and it's no use trying to get elected there if you are not a high tariff Tory. He had to get a seat away from home after he had formed the farmer government in Ontario. It is generally recognized that his real field is in federal politics. If he had had the good fortune in his youth to sell the old homestead and move West he would have cut a wide swath in Dominion politics.

Agnes Maephail, the woman group in the House, is back with her majority increased by 217. Two other women



Hon. C. A. Dunning holds all speed records for landing elections

following reduced by some 20. Now Meighen comes back some 25 followers short. The Progressives, U.F.A. and Laborites and their various combinations with each other and with the Liberals, have gained ten seats. It would appear that group representation is not as dead as some of its partisan antagonists hoped.



In the West, R. B. Bennett is the only Tory tree the woodman spared



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# Homestead Life

*In this the third prize winning story in the Guide Homestead Competition, Mrs. H. H. Cayford tells of an unforeseen interruption in their first attempt to locate on the Bow River, and the long and trying trek into Northern Saskatchewan*

We landed at the little station of Langevin, Assiniboia (where the present site of Alderson, Alta., is situated), on April 30, 1902. We had a car load of household effects, a few head of cattle and six children, five boys and one girl. My husband had suffered through an accident, due wholly to the carelessness of another, and feeling the handicap keenly of going on in his chosen work, farming, he decided to take up ranching. After arriving on the scene we had barely \$1,000 to build and with which to start.

We found accommodation in the section house for the night, bringing in our own bedding and sleeping on the floor. We expected to unload our effects the next day and take the trail which led to our newly-acquired homestead on the Bow River, 25 miles away.

We had been told that it almost never rained in this country, but we awoke from our slumbers to listen to a pouring rain which continued without stop for the greater part of a week. At that time there was no place there to store our goods. We were forced to unload them and they were left exposed to the weather. Much of what we had was ruined. However, the sun came out one lovely day in May, and we started on our 25-mile drive. Hope dawned anew for we had met reverses in more ways than one.

Here we looked forward to a home of our own where we might raise our family and tend our cattle to our heart's content. Life was before us and we trusted to Heaven above to bring us through with the wherewithal to rear our growing family. The day was perfect, and everyone was jubilant to be at last on the way. Our boys were at the ages of nine, eight, seven and five, a girl of two-and-a-half and a baby boy of ten months. We saw nothing on our journey save some range cattle, who looked suspiciously at us encroaching upon their liberties.

#### Our First Sight of the Bow

Near the close of the day we got our first glimpse of the great river shining blue in reflection of the cloudless sky. I shall never forget that first glimpse of the river set amidst the green of the fast-springing grass. Uncle Bill was waiting for us and we had supper in the open. We pitched our tents and these sufficed until we could get something together for shelter. A few poles of driftwood were found along the river. We had brought some lumber

with us which was mostly finished stuff, as Medicine Hat, our base of supplies, was 50 miles away, and by digging into the bank, we soon had something of a dug-out.

Uncle Bill, who had come ahead of us and got a homestead of his own, decided to go to Calgary, buy lumber and float it down the river by raft, which he finally did, after much hardship and many humorous incidents. Needing help and company for the trip he engaged a supposed land-seeker, who afterwards proved to be mostly tramp, to go with him. Finding many difficulties in the way, he decided to divide the raft, making two, and placed his fellow partner, who was a chronic grumbler, on one raft and himself on the other. Thus they proceeded on their way, constantly having trouble to steer clear of rocks, rapids and islands which appeared in their way.

One night they anchored, intending

to make some alterations in their loads, when lo! and behold! in the morning upon looking around the old man was gone, raft and all. Uncle Bill went quite a distance before he espied him and his raft stuck on an island. The old fellow was terror stricken at his plight. He was not able to swim and vowed that if ever he got on dry land again he would stay there. The river was rising fast with frequent rains and the current was swiftly taking them along. Finally they landed directly in front of where we built our house, and sinking a long post they anchored the rafts to the shore.

#### River Menaces Home

Bow River was already swollen, but the biggest rise was still to come. It rose 10 feet the night after the lumber arrived; boards, planks, up-rooted trees sailed by, sides of buildings, even household articles rode the waves. Our boys managed to pull in a tub, which was found afterward to belong to a rancher up the river who had been doing his washing on the river bank the night before.

All the time the lumber was coming our way we were living in the dug-out and sleeping in the tents. Our roof was leaky; we had only one small opening for a window, and a tarpaulin hung up for a door. All the pots and pans available were used to catch the water coming in streams through the roof. It was said to have rained 50 days out of 60 that year, following the first of May.

These eight tots provided Mrs. Cayford with the resolution that her homestead experiences demanded. This photo was taken in 1907.

taking possession of our family tent

and our own bed, without even asking where he should sleep, and before we had thought of bedtime. After much deliberation we decided to leave him there, putting one of our boys in the same bed with him, as we were crowded for room. Conternation at his boldness was nothing, however, to our feelings later when we found he had left grey-backs behind. Luckily it was warm weather and we had plenty of water, but we didn't soon forget his contribution to our discomfort.

The men built the house near the river where the land gently sloped toward it and rose gently away to the north, finally lifting to bench land. The prairie rolled away in a bare landscape, completely void of trees, of even of so much as a twig to break the monotony. Here we made our home, moving into the house on July 1, as soon as the roof was finished. We built out-buildings, sheds and barn and fenced around the whole.

The grazing was excellent and several small ranchers were located along the river from five to ten miles apart. We had put all our spare money into cattle and a couple of saddle horses, which also served to cut

Left—These were the first buildings erected on the site which the Cayfords now call home.

Right—This modern dwelling has replaced the shack of the homesteading days.



river provided us with drift-wood for kindling. From it, too, we got our water supply. So you see we couldn't have done without it.

There were places where it was still and deep, but here it was noisy, so that whenever we would wake up in the night we could hear the water rushing over the rocks. On November 25, the first year, father and boys were down at the cut-bank for a load of coal, the river had been ice-bound for a month, there was a soft chinook wind blowing. All at once there was a roar and the whole river of ice was moving, tumbling along, piling high, cake on cake, making straight for the turn at the cut-bank. Big banks of ice were piled high on each side of the river and we were in a panic, but fortunately they had seen it coming and drove the horses up a coulee in the bank, and by means of chains lifted the wagon up in pieces.

The river had its charms, but we feared it, too. The children played beside it, making little playhouses and dug-outs of their own, and planting miniature gardens. We always cautioned them. Once we lost the two-year-old baby. We hunted madly for his tracks, had almost given up hope, had sent the alarm to the neighboring ranch when the little fellow raised himself up from a deep buffalo trail where he had cradled himself fast asleep. One time later when we thought him safe at the house, he had followed his brothers in search of drift-wood. When they turned toward home they saw him sitting paddling in the water; by taking hold of hands they reached him and pulled him to safety. In another minute the current would have borne him away.

When we first came, we had been told that it was not hard to get schools established. As soon as we could, we applied at the Department of Education, Regina, which was then the capital of the North-West Territories. They told us that our part of the country was too sparsely settled, the river being a barrier between us and our neighbors across the river, and could not be included in the school district. Our hopes fell. Winter was upon us. Our supplies had to be freighted from Medicine Hat, or Gleichen, by train (these being the only towns along the C.P.R. then for a long distance), and then brought from Langevin, 25 miles, by wagon. Therefore, we were obliged to order in quantities. Our cattle would not bring us in anything for a few years, so the men took cattle to



Our chickens were without shelter except a box, so they hunted for places to lay, some under the desk in the tent, in chairs, under beds and other unheard-of places. On one occasion while baby was asleep on the bed—with mosquito netting over him, held up by a parasol—an old hen decided that a fine place to deposit her egg, so here I found her, egg and all beside the baby. Mosquitos swarmed around like bees. Out on the prairie it was hardly safe to open one's mouth for fear of getting a mouthful of them. Father and boys made a garden and herded the cattle. Soon we were ready to build the house.

To go back in my story a little, our friend of the raft made himself perfectly at home upon arrival, by

the hay. The cattle mixed with everyone else's and roamed far back when sloughs were plentiful. When these dried up the river was their drinking place. Old range cows would come running in for a drink, leaving a bunch of their calves in the care of one mother cow while they were away.

Below our place were deep cut-banks 50 feet high, where seams of coal cropped out, and here the river rounded a bend and went out of sight. It was here we got our coal for fuel and the

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# Pierre's Father

By KATHRYN POCKLINGTON

Maille believed that angels had built them of their bright-pointed wings. "Le bon Dien

"But I like it there," he said. "And once when I sat quite still, the people came and played about me."

"But it is foolish, what you say," protested his mother. "I have lived much longer than you, yet I have never seen the little people."

"He has the gift," interposed Grandmère. "Do not forget the blessed Saint Jeanne, who heard the voices and saw the beautiful ones."

"I do not forget his father," returned Madame Maille. "He is like him." Suddenly, she wrung her hands and wept. "He, also, will despise me."

Pierre could not bear to see her grief. He ran to her. "Oh, no, no, I will not," he cried, earnestly.

She clasped him in her arms. In a moment she pushed him away, though gently. "Then go and play among the corn, as you wish it," she said. She went indoors. Pierre lingered. Grandmère turned her face to him and smiled the wise smile of age.

"What is the gift, Grandmère?" he asked.

"It is to see past the stars and hear through the veil," she replied. "It is from heaven. Your father had it. But it is not given to everyone."

"And mamma?" enquired Pierre.

Grandmère shook her head. Her needles began to click.

"When you come in, there may be a little cake for you," she said.

Pierre went slowly away. He crept through the gap in the garden fence into the field, then followed the narrow strip of turf bordering the wheat. He stooped to pick a poppy now and then. Soon he came to where the grain fell back. It had left space for a green mound with a wooden cross at its further end.

Pierre knew all about the mound. It was the grave of a soldier who had died there. The war had come right to the farmer's field. That was before he had been born. He had no idea where he was then. He could not remember, and even Grandmère did not know. He wondered again if the soldier had had a father, and if he had known him, and if his father had wept when he was killed.

He laid his scarlet flowers upon the mound, and pushed on straight into the wheat. It met above his head, and he pretended that he was in a magic forest where he might reach a stream that sang in words, or meet a deer with golden hoofs. He sat down upon a tiny block of wood he had left there and grew very quiet.

He had never before seen his mother so deeply moved. It was clear to him now that she was grieved because his father had stayed away so long. He had not been quite sure of that until today. Could he not help in some way? If they would only let him go into the town—. Why should he not go, anyway? They would forgive him when he came back hand-in-hand with the missing one.

There was François taking his milk to town each morning. He might go with him—tomorrow. He would be quite safe with François and Claude. It was very simple. His mother would be going in the early morning to clean at the vicarage in the village. Grandmère would not call him until late. When she did call, he would be gone. It was cruel to alarm Grandmère, but then, it was necessary.

He came out from among the wheat. His supper was ready. There was a little cake. He wished there was no cake. He would have liked it better at some other time. Not now, while he was planning to deceive. But there would be questions if he did not eat it. So he ate it, guiltily, and last of

everything, then went to bed.

It was all as he had expected. He was wakened to hear the gate click behind his mother. He rose and dressed, then stole downstairs. Grandmère was not to be seen. Likely she was in the little meadow, milking Niniehe. He walked quickly along the road toward the town, looking back now and then to see if François was coming. When he saw him, he waited.

François was surprised. At first he was not pleased. He even ordered Pierre to return home. But Pierre refused, and walked sturdily on.

"Well, I cannot help it," said François, after a time. "But they will say it is all my fault."

"I will tell them that it was not so," promised Pierre.

They kept to the side of the road, where there were no cobbles. But the dust was deep, and the sun grew always hotter. The trees threw their shade on each other. Pierre's feet began to drag. He was growing hungry, too. And he remembered he had had no breakfast. François did not talk. He had become the grave man of business. Claude was pulling hard.

It seemed to Pierre a long time before they came to the first houses of the town. Claude stopped in turn at some of these, and François measured out the milk. Pierre thought it was a very fine life that François led.

"Your little brother is fatigued," said a kindly woman. "Wait." She went into her house, and returned with a generous slice of bread. Pierre took it gratefully, and began upon it at once. It was very good bread, he thought.

François gave him a sip of milk, then pointed to a spire above the rooftops. "You see that church. It is quite near. Go there and rest until I come for you."

Pierre agreed. He trudged away, munching the final crust of his bread. He passed the end of two or three streets, then turning along another winding and narrow, he suddenly saw the church. There could be no mistake, for above it rose the spire which François had pointed out.

The church was cool and dim inside, with a blue and gold roof which the stars, when they came out at night, must almost touch. He sat down timidly in a new. A lady and a little girl were lighting candles before Saint Jeanne. Pierre wished he had the ten centimes that were in his tin box at home so he too could light candles.

Suddenly, he blinked hard, for as he watched Saint Jeanne, he saw her stir. She was turning on her pedestal, turning toward him. She stepped down, and came walking slowly along the aisle, her armor faintly clinking. Pierre kept his eyes upon her. He felt no fear. Opposite his pew, she stopped. She smiled at him, and in her smile he saw the sweetness and friendliness of the flowers in the tiny garden plot at home.

He sank to his knees, holding out his hands, and crying, "Oh, beautiful Saint Jeanne, help me find my father."

"As you wish, little Pierre," she answered, and her voice was like the music of the great organ in the village church when it sang low and clear, and the carved angel's on its front joined in the song. "You must tell him that the way of pride can never lead into the path of peace."

She turned away, and Pierre covered his face for a time. It was too wonderful. How surprised and pleased Grandmère would be! To her alone would he tell this joyful thing which had befallen him, for she alone would believe.

He sat up straight and looked about him. Once more Saint Jeanne was in her place. The lady and the little girl had gone. Somewhere in the town a great clock was striking. He counted one, two. Why, he had been hours in the church, and François had not come

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LITTLE Pierre Maille, standing at the gate, looked along the white road that led into the town. He could see at once that his father was not coming. Only François, the milk boy, and Claude the great, shaggy dog that drew his little cart were in sight.

Pierre waited, then he went out into the road. He patted Claude, who smelled the pocket of his blouse and eagerly wagged a bushy tail.

"He is clever, this Claude," said Pierre, smiling, and he drew out a piece of bread. The dog seized it. It was gone in an instant.

"Well, how goes it, petit?" asked François. "Are you still watching for your father?" He laughed.

Pierre pretended he had not heard. He had a feeling of being smothered. He bent over Claude, stroking his neck. François would never be able to understand him, he feared. François, like most of the boys he knew, had a father who lived at home. Though it was true he did not seem to care for him at all. His father beat him, he said. He had once gone so far as to tell Pierre that he wished his father had been killed in the war. Inside of him, Pierre had thought that very wicked. Still, he could not be too hard on François. He had, of necessity, a deep respect for him as being almost a man, and, moreover, a person of affairs.

The smothery feeling gave way to a lump in his throat. His eyes misted over. François saw, and François was not really unkind. He threw off his grown-up air, and seemed as young as Pierre.

"Come on, Pierre," he invited. "I can stop to play."

Pierre felt consoled. It was flattering, this offer. They fell to throwing stones at a knot in the fence. And when they had beaten the knot out, they aimed at the hole it had left. Then François had to go.

The cart with its empty cans went jingling on its way. Pierre looked again toward the town. There was one figure to be seen. But it was only old Madame Reynaud, gathering a slender fagot beneath the poplar trees along the road. Far away, the tops of shining spires pierced the sky. Grandmère

"He sank to his knees, crying, 'Oh, beautiful Saint Jeanne, help me find my father!'"

could easily give them others," she had said. Grandmère was blind. It was many years since she had seen the spires. But she had not forgotten how they looked, or anything else that mattered.

Pierre had never been to the town. He wished to go—oh, how he wished it. For he felt sure he could find his father there. That father of whom his mother never talked. Unless he asked about him. Then, "He is gone," she would say. "Before you were born, my little Pierre. Ah, but it is sad." She would never tell him any more. But once she had waved a vague hand toward the town. And Pierre came to believe his father dwelt there, and that some day he would return.

Any time he might come. So he waited. Twenty times a day he ran to his station at the gate. He even peered into wagons that went along the road, until they had quite passed. For might not his father choose to come riding home?

The last rattle of François' cart had died. Pierre turned toward the house—the long, low, whitewashed house, with the planetree over the end where lived Niniehe, the goat. Grandmère Maille sat on a bench by the step, knitting. In the doorway stood his mother. She was dark-haired and plump, and Pierre thought her beautiful, the most beautiful person in France.

"And where now, my son?" she enquired.

The child glanced wistfully at the field of tall wheat next the garden, and nodded.

"There," he replied.

"It is not wise to walk among the corn," warned his mother. "The farmer will be displeased."



# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

*Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None*

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## The Election Result

The decision of the electors on September 14 must have been disappointing to the strong political partisans who dislike independence of thought on the part of the electors. It was also dissatisfying to those who sought "strong and stable" government. Yet it is because there was a marked measure of independence shown by the voters in the election, and because neither party has a clear majority in the House, that we shall probably have pretty good government in Canada during the next five years. If this is the result it will be due chiefly to the independence of thought prevailing among the rural electorate of the prairie provinces. We cannot help repeating a few extracts from an article which appeared in the August first issue of *The Guide*:

Mr. Meighen's only hope of being returned to power is that he can capture a goodly number of seats in Quebec or in the prairie provinces. Mr. King's only hope of a clear majority is that the people in the prairie provinces have lost confidence in the Progressives and have decided to vote Liberal.

The legislative program of the last session, so far as it went, was about the best that has been brought before parliament for many a day. It was the presence of the Progressives and the absolute need of Progressive support which compelled the government to make its legislative program as good as it was.

There never was a greater opportunity in Canada for the highest type of public service to be rendered in parliament by members who are not hide-bound partisans, but free to deal with questions upon their merits. A group of members free from party dictation, even though its numbers may not be large, can force the attention of parliament and of the country to vital national problems and reforms that are neglected by both old parties. Can anyone imagine either one of the old parties attempting to investigate campaign fund scandals when both of them are tarred with the same stick? Can anyone imagine either one of the old parties attempting to reform the Senate so long as they can use it for their own partisan purposes? These are but two illustrations of the opportunities for independent thought in parliament.

The prospect that the election results will be decided largely by the people on the prairies carries with it a heavy responsibility. If the electors send down to Ottawa hide-bound members of either of the old parties they are contributing to the old-fashioned type of government. If, on the other hand, they elect men of outstanding ability, character and integrity, who are not tied down to obey the party whip, they are contributing to independence of thought in parliament and better government.

It is quite apparent that the vast majority of the rural voters on the prairies held pretty much the same ideas. The Liberal government during the last session of parliament brought down an excellent program of legislation, largely, it may be claimed, because its very existence depended upon the support of the independent members of the prairie provinces. There are more of those independent members in the present parliament and their support can only be secured by the new government in support of a policy of genuine Liberalism.

The rural voters and others on the prairies are developing a political school of thought that promises to have an important influence in the direction of Canadian affairs. Wisely they have not used their influence for selfish purposes, but have demonstrated their interest in the Dominion as a whole. If the people of these prairies will maintain their independence of thought and their keen interest in public affairs in years to come they will be a mighty

factor in developing Canada along the path of true democracy.

## Causes of Conservative Defeat

A good deal of heart searching is going on in the Conservative party to discover the causes of the heavy defeat the party met with in the recent election. The *Montreal Gazette*, the dean of Conservative journals in Canada, declares it is due to the failure of the party leaders to preach consistently the gospel of a protective tariff in fiscal policy. The *Ottawa Journal* thinks it is due to the age of jazz, of pleasure, and political apathy in which we live, which rendered the people incapable of putting a proper value on Conservative policies. The *Toronto Mail and Empire* complains that the defeat was largely due to lack of organization. The *Montreal Star* hints that Mr. Meighen is too heavy a load for the party to carry since he is unable to make any appeal to Quebec. The *Winnipeg Tribune* ascribes the annihilation of the party in the prairies to the fact that Mr. Meighen did not give his supporters in this part of Canada "a feather to fly with," so far as policies that would appeal to the West were concerned. In all of these comments there is a good deal of floundering about.

It may be difficult to assess properly the factors that influence an electorate in a general election, but as the smoke clears from the recent contest a few things stand out fairly clearly. Mr. Meighen's apparent eagerness for office and the manner in which he got it at the close of the last parliament, and his attempt to finish the work of the session by a "shadow ministry," created an unfavorable impression in the country. The Robb budget, with its reduction in motor car duties, reduction in taxation, and return to two-cent postage, was undoubtedly popular and the Conservatives suffered through their opposition to it when it was passed in the House of Commons. The administration of the Customs' Department under the Liberal regime was unquestionably open to severe criticism. But it was difficult to arouse any great popular indignation over it, and the Liberals were able to show that the information upon which Mr. Stevens based his charges was secured by him through the investigation started by the late Mr. Boivin to uncover the wrong-doing in the administration. The wild statement of Mr. Dueet and Mr. Nicholson also did the Conservative cause much harm. But probably more than anything else, the campaign of the Conservative leaders and newspapers a year ago, when they pictured Canada as on the brink of ruin because the sacred protective tariff had had unholy hands laid upon it to meet the demands of the wild Western Progressives, reacted against the Conservative party.

The tariff reductions made by the Liberal government on farm implements, doubtless largely to meet the wishes of the Progressives, have not ruined these industries. Their business was distinctly better in 1925 and 1926 than it had been for years. Everything pointed to increased prosperity in the country and the Conservative leaders and press were in the position where they could be charged with either having shown rotten judgment a year ago, or of having deliberately tried to stampede the electors by misrepresentation, and either horn of the dilemma was equally awkward for them. In the prairie provinces, Mr. Meighen's stand that he favored abrogation of the statutory freight rates on grain and flour moving eastward as imbedded in the Crow's Nest Pass legislation, the opposition of the Conservative party to the tariff reductions made, and its policy of higher protection to Canadian manufacturers, together with its opposition as a party to the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, left these provinces no alternative but to see that as few Conservative members as possible were returned, and they did the job thoroughly. People today want to vote for something more than a tradition and that was about all the Conservative party had to offer in the election.

## Some Necessary Legislation

Now that the Liberal government has been returned to power with abundant independent support to carry out a truly Liberal program, there are a few pieces of legislation that should be given immediate attention. In the first place parliament should declare itself in definite and clear-cut terms that the status of the Governor-General of Canada is the same as that of the King in England. The Canadian people will not tolerate political interference on the part of the Governor-General no matter how well intentioned it may be. The recent experience should decide forever that the Governor-General, like the King, acts only upon the advice of his ministers and possesses no power nor authority of his own.

In pursuance of an old idea that dates back to the time of William of Orange, cabinet ministers have to be re-elected in their constituencies after appointment to office. Something may be said for this when a prime minister seeks to appoint new ministers after he has been in office for some considerable time. But it surely is not necessary when a new government comes in immediately following a general election. We have now the spectacle of every member in the cabinet, including the premier, having just been elected to parliament being forced to the expense, trouble, inconvenience and waste of time of going back to the same constituencies for re-election. There never was any use for this practice in Canada, we simply adopted it holus bolus from the British system. Even Britain, however, has now abolished it and it should be no longer allowed to clutter up the legislative system of Canada.

There is also a question upon which Liberal orators, including the present prime minister, have expatiated with great eloquence; that is the question of Senate reform. The Senate of Canada can be reformed and the new government should have ample strength and support to carry through practicable and workable schemes for reforming the upper chamber and bringing it into harmony with modern ideas. It cannot be wiped out, much as some people would like to see its existence terminated, nor can the present members be legislated out of office. The Senate of Canada, according to the statutes, is, as at present constituted, the most autocratic legislative chamber in any democratically governed country in the world. We venture to think a large majority of the people would favor putting the Senate upon an elective basis, and certainly the senatorial veto on Commons legislation should be restricted or abolished altogether.

## Mr. Baldwin's Strike Record

Premier Baldwin's record as a mediator in the British coal strike, now drawing out its agonized fifth month, has brought him round the whole circle of popular acclaim and denunciation. Standing at the pinnacle of public favor four months ago, the course into which he has since allowed himself to be directed has consolidated all the forces opposed to Conservatism in Great Britain and alienated the support of many within his own party.

Almost at its commencement the coal strike issue was lost sight of in the all-absorbing general strike called by the Trades Union Council to support the miners in their defensive battle against worsened conditions of employment. The general strike was interpreted by Baldwin and his government as a challenge to parliamentary control, and they refused to negotiate with the miners until this coercive weapon was sheathed. The government handled the general strike with commendable firmness. Their preparations had been unprovocative and proved efficient. They showed energy where it was needed and restraint where that attitude could bring best results. They dealt wisely with the delicate question of the employment of troops, and secured the voluntary co-operation of a big section of the public which was not unfriendly to the cause of the coal miners. Following the collapse of

the general strike Mr. Baldwin made an effective appeal for no recriminations against the returning men and promised, in no uncertain language, the full weight of his support for better terms for the unfortunate miners. At the end of May Mr. Baldwin occupied a place in the hearts of his countrymen that few prime ministers in our time have enjoyed.

If the magnanimity shown by the British premier at this time gives any indication of the course he intended to pursue, it must be said that he has since capitulated to an element within his party which is totally out of sympathy with the miners. The Royal Commission appointed to report on measures for setting the coal industry on its own feet submitted its recommendations on March 10. These included a reorganization of the industry looking to greater efficiency, a nationalization of royalties, and a maintenance of the nominal seven-hour day, all of which the mine owners have repeatedly declared against, and the discontinuance of the government subsidy with a drastic wage cut, which the miners were resolute not to accept.

A clear-cut promise from Mr. Baldwin at this time to give legislative sanction to the reorganization proposals, regardless of what settlement was arrived at over wages and hours, would probably have saved the program of the Royal Commission. But no such promise was forthcoming. The government said in effect to men and masters: "If you like this thing we will embody it in legislation." Such a luke-warm attitude was an invitation to both parties to reassert their disagreement which they promptly did. The long deadlock began, and with indecent haste Baldwin threw over the recommendations of the committee and substituted a radically different policy of his own.

The first fruit was the eight hours bill, passed in the face of the Commission's warning that it would increase production in an already saturated market, and add possibly 130,000 to the ranks of the unemployed. This first surrender to the owners was followed by a reorganization bill which did not touch the main changes asked for by the Commission,

and left action to the discretion of the owners, who are sure to do nothing as they have repeatedly expressed their disapproval of the principle. At the end of July a group of prominent divines persuaded the miners to accept some re-adjustment of wages as a basis for new negotiations, but Premier Baldwin uttered an unkind gibe at the churches's intervention and snubbed the bishops when they waited on him, telling them in effect that the government intended to hold the ring till the miners were starved into acceptance of the eight-hour-day.

In August came Mr. Baldwin's letter to the American press dissuading citizens of that country from sending relief to the miners. From that time he utterly lost their confidence and brought down the bitter reproach of union leaders that throughout the strike he had acted as agent for the mine owners. In that month parliament adjourned, in spite of the vigorous protest of the united opposition, for there was an important miners' vote pending. Mr. Baldwin left for his vacation at Aix-les-Bains and the reins of government fell into the hands of Winston Churchill. Under his direction good progress has been made. There is hope at the time of writing that this situation which has paralyzed British industry since May 1 may be brought to a close.

A promotor has been found guilty in a Saskatoon court on charges of false pretenses in the promotion of his company. Occasionally one of these oily-tongued gentry gets caught, but there are still a lot of them at large. The only safe thing to do when approached by a smooth-talking gent who promises fabulous returns on the investment he is promoting is to show him the gate.

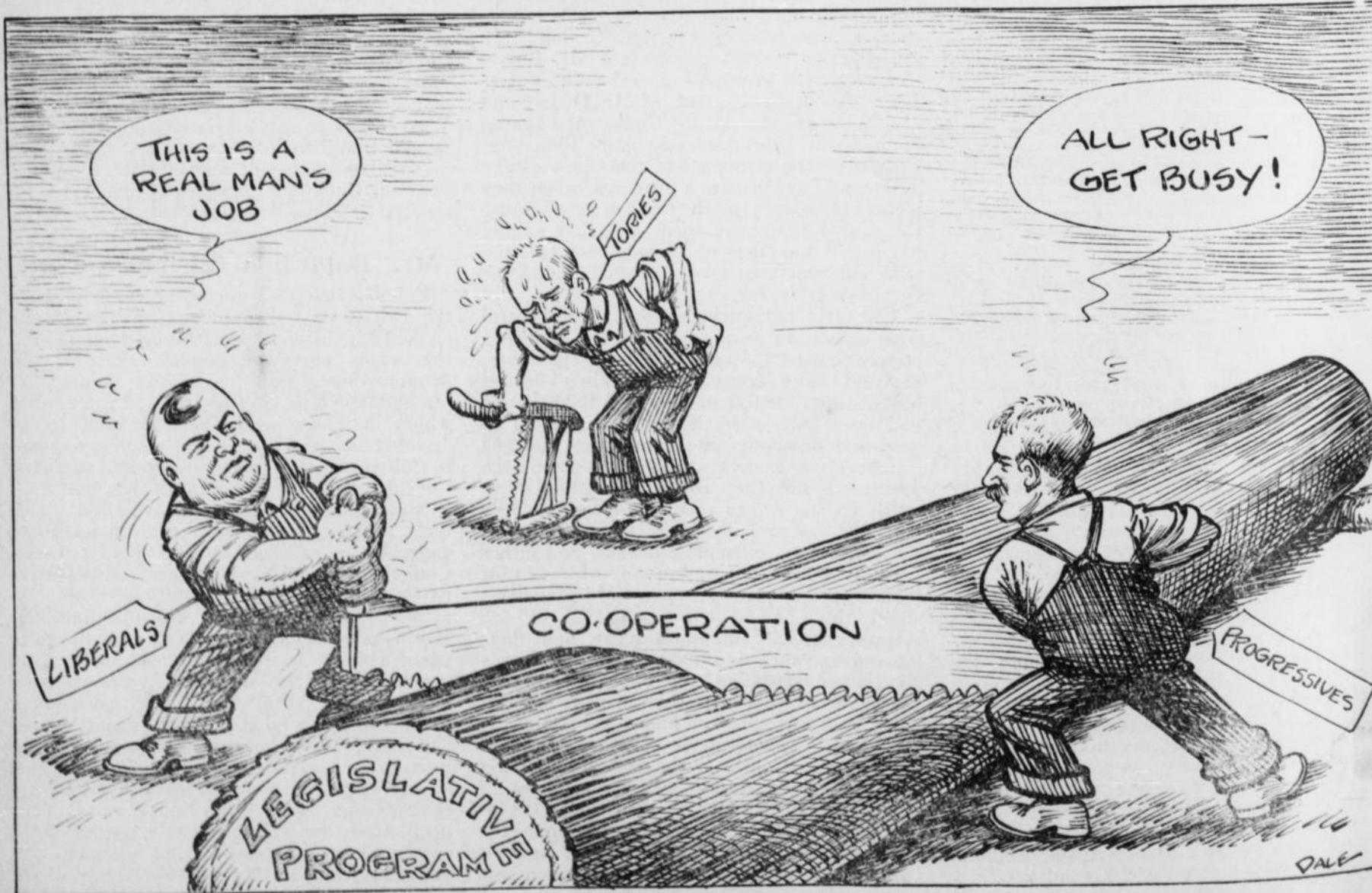
The weather has been in an ugly mood this fall. Florida has been visited by a hurricane that left a trail of death and devastation in its wake. Ontario has experienced the wettest harvest in many years. In the prairie provinces the farmers have had a heart-breaking time trying to save their crops. The only com-

pensating factor is that in some districts the moisture that has fallen may help to get next year's crop off to a good start.

The debate on the reply to the Speech from the Throne, with which parliament is opened, is always a free-for-all. There are practically no restrictions upon the members. They may talk about anything they like. One thing we may be certain of when the next session of parliament is opened, members from all sides of the House will bring up untruthful and misleading statements made on the stump or in the campaign literature of their opponents. There will be plenty of opportunity because misrepresentation and untruth has been fairly rampant during the campaign.

Former Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, who has for the last few years been sawing wood in Holland, and the various royal princes and potentates, are determined to get back their treasures and estates in Germany, to the value of \$500,000,000. A national plebiscite was held in Germany in June on the question of expropriating this property, and it secured a favorable vote of 14,500,000. The constitution, however, requires an absolute majority of the electorate, which would mean 19,500,000 votes. We presume, therefore, the wood-cutter and the other jobless German royalties will continue their campaign for the return of their property.

In Philadelphia, the city of brotherly love, 130,000 people paid over \$2,000,000 last week for the privilege of sitting in a drenching rain and watching two trained bruisers pound each other into a bloody pulp. Beneath the veneer of civilization there still lingers traces of the spirit of the masses who howled with delight at the gladiatorial combats in the Roman amphitheatre.



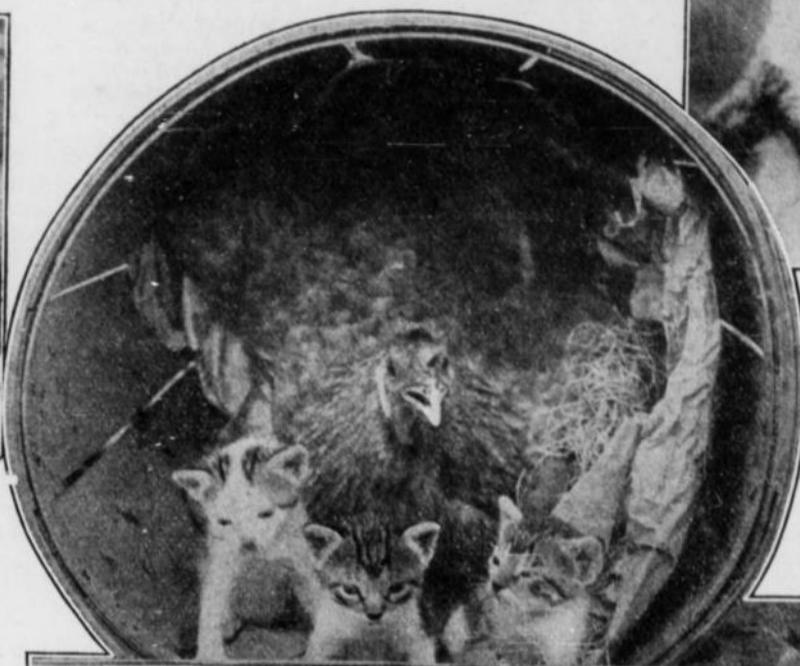
Back on the Job

# Strange Friendships



But then this fighting cock may have cold feet.

Special police protection for these furry kittens below.

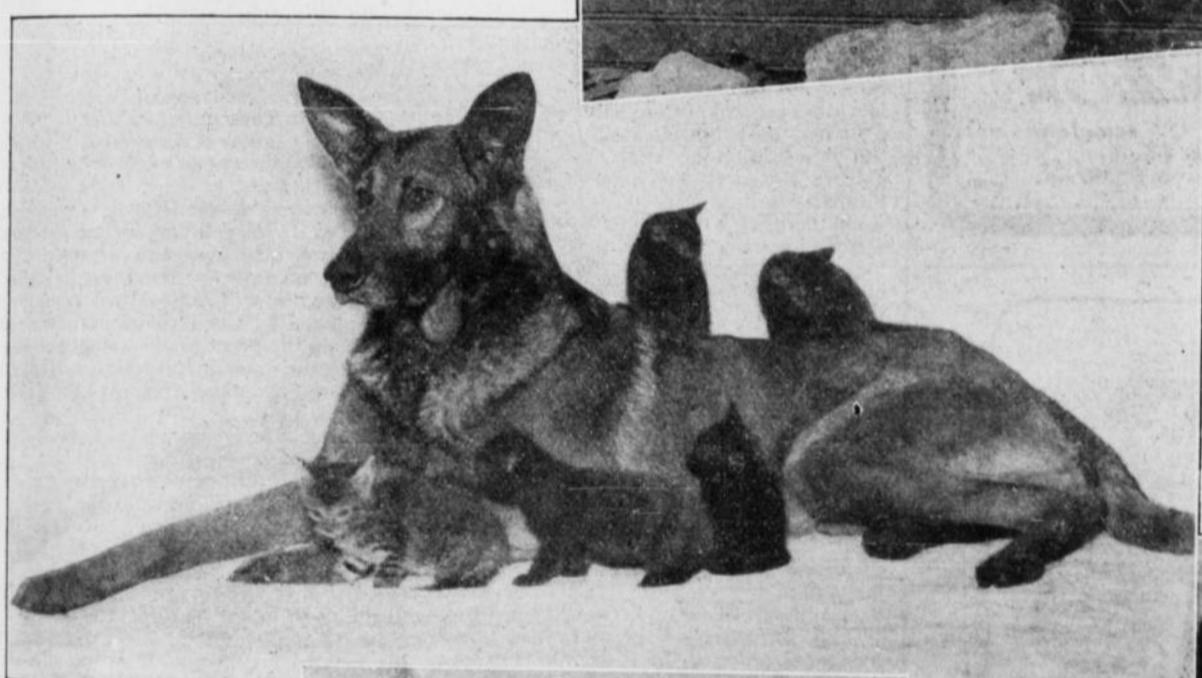


Polly tells Dinah a choice bit of scandal.

Touch this family in the peach basket at your own peril!



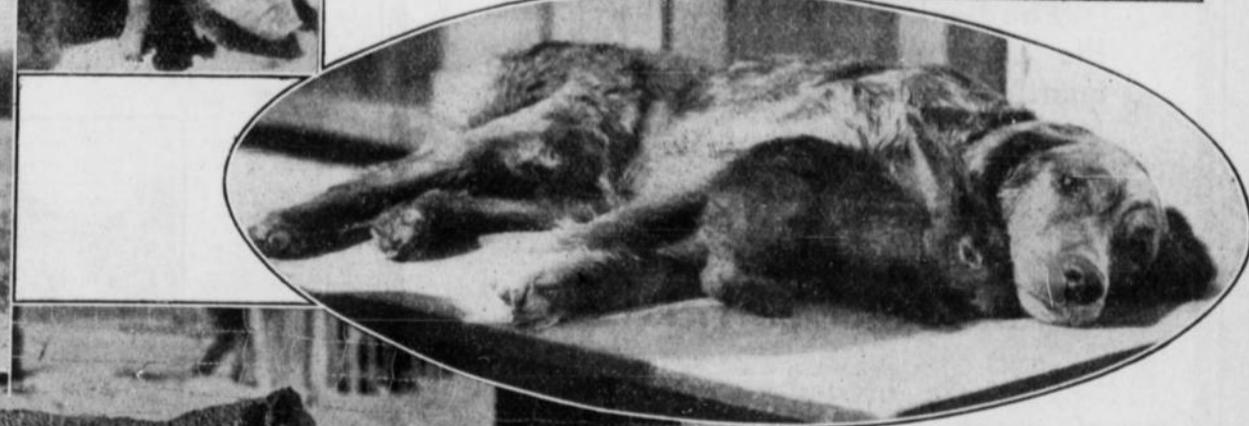
Jocko and Mitzi have learned chesterfield golf by watching their mistress.  
The lion and the lamb of scripture—if we can palm off the poodle as a Persian lamb.



Milk fed porkers. That explains Tommy's affection for them.



Not even a morsel of steak can raise dissension between these two friends—wolf and collie pups



Rover ate a rabbit once that had lived on poplar bark. Others may now play around him with impunity



Oh what a goose this bird must be! Snap out of it, Daniel!





## A Prairie Farmer writes—

" . . . Take it from me that when a fellow has been out in the wind and dust for seven days that it has got to be quite some razor to smooth a sun-tanned

face to the kind you love to touch, and the one that does it every time is the good old AutoStrop."

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Model "C" complete sets \$1.00.  
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**SHARPENS ITSELF**

## Jimmie and the Irreverent Ike

The new preacher breaks through a hard crust by an unusual method of approach

By PETER MACDONALD

**W**HATEVER you do, padre, don't call on the Hardacres!"

That was the admonition that came to the Rev. Jimmie Church from every one of his new parishioners when he first went to Somerville, a typical little wind-swept hamlet on Alberta's eastern plain. And when he laughed away the apprehensions that their troubled eyes betrayed, their pleadings redoubled.

"Oh, I don't laugh, Mr. Church!" fluttered Mrs. Plumpire in agitation. "He's the devil's very own. He doesn't believe in heaven or hell, and he never goes to church. And his wife had the gall to tell Mrs. Simpson's sister—you know the scrawny woman with the brown hat that sits in the pew next to the stove—that Hardacre is the best Christian she ever knew. He is irreverent enough, in all conscience, when he talks to the men, but it would be just his delight to hurt your feelings by making slurring remarks about religion. You'll have to promise me for your own sake that you won't go near those people."

But the Rev. Jimmie did not promise. Indeed he kept his ears open for more news of this fire-eating iconoclast whose ready tongue made him a respected and rather solitary figure in the community. Editor Smirk, whose starveling sheet kept timidly to the middle of the road in all matters controversial, confided to the preacher, on condition that the source of the information be kept secret, that in politics Hardacre was a stark Bolshevik. Banker Sterling accused Hardacre of the worst heresies with regard to money and credit, avowing that as that gentleman had never handled large sums of money he could not possibly know what he was talking about.

The revelation that finally decided the Rev. Jimmie on the forbidden visit came from Schoolmaster Rodway. "Hardacre has no use for scientific agriculture," Rodway told the parson. "Makes a boast that when the agricultural colleges and experimental farms recommend a certain procedure he always follows a course diametrically opposite and comes out all right. If the department of agriculture forecasts a short flax crop and urges farmers to increase their flax acreage, that would be just the crop he would not grow. If the farm papers predict that steer feeding is going to be a profitable enterprise for the coming winter, he'd sell every calf on the place straight away."

"Seems to get along about as well as the rest of them, too," Rodway added. "Sent his wife back to Connecticut last winter. I must say his kids are always well clad when they come to school, and they behave better than the ordinary run of kids of their ages. And old Mudge—he's their hired man, you know—why he's been there for years and wouldn't think of leaving. Hardacre seems to save his bark for people outside his home. You might argue him out of some of his

prejudices. I doubt it. Better save your breath."

Now, be it known, the Rev. Jimmie knew something about agriculture, scientific and otherwise. He had served his apprenticeship behind a yoke of oxen, and it amused him to scandalize his graver brethren by declaring that in the choice of his life work he had tossed a coin to see whether it should be the ministry or the veterinary profession. In his first incumbency, remote from the services of a licensed practitioner, his time had been equally divided between ministering to the souls of men and the bodily afflictions of their livestock. And when he abode under a roof where either of these interests was excluded he had the good sense not to obtrude it.

It did not take long for Jimmie to find an excuse to drive down the out-of-the-way road leading past the farm which was tabooed for him. The first field that he passed belonging to the redoubtable Hardacre bore a splendid crop of Marquis wheat. "What's that?" said Jimmie to himself. "Hardacre is not running true to form in that respect. A dissenter from the teachings of scientific agriculture ought not to depend on its proudest achievement for his main crop!"

The roadside was a carpet of freshly shaved brome sod, a pleasant exception to the weedy fence strips common to the neighborhood. "Shades of Dr. Saunders," exclaimed Jimmie under his breath. "That very brome grass is here because of the scientific observations made by a man of great faith."

The wheezy Lizzie left the wheat field behind and chugged past a summerfallow whose rich blackness was shimmering in the heat of autumn morning. "Wonder if he ever heard of Angus Mackay and the part played by the experimental farms in spreading the practice of summerfallowing to conserve moisture," was the thought that was running through the Rev. Jimmie's mind.

On past a hedge whose caragana hedge sheltered early ripening vegetables and hardy fruit. Jimmie shrewdly guessed that these had sprung from the practical genius of Mrs. Hardacre, and that the head of the house might disclaim any interest in them. But field as well as garden showed the imprint of scientific teaching in every feature.

"I guess his agriculture is the same as his Christianity," the Rev. Jimmie told himself. "After the principles have gone through the test of experience he accepts and unfailingly practices them, all the while critical of their authors, and contemptuous of the great body of disciples who worship the teacher but neglect the teachings."

"Whoa, Lizzie! We're going back. Here's a man worth knowing. His squint is in the other eye. Maybe between us we can see the truth aright."

And that's how the friendship between the Rev. Jimmie Church and Ike Hardacre began.



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This is as easy as pie for two cowboys like us!

# Uncle Sam is Proud of These

Many Canadians who have emigrated south and become citizens of the great republic have achieved notable success in life, serving their adopted country with outstanding loyalty

By MORGAN WINSLOW

HERE has always been a tide of emigration from Canada to the United States. In years when the Republic enjoys relatively greater prosperity than this country the southward exodus may rise to proportions nearly as great as the total inflow of people into Canada for the same period. When the situation is reversed the stream of emigrants dwindles to nearly nothing.

There is a tendency, especially when the balance of migration goes against us, to drown the wind with lamentations about the loss to this country of so many wage earners in the prime of life. But that's only half the story. If the anxious ones will wait for the pendulum to swing over, it will be found that many of these emigrating Canadians return. For the last fiscal year reported 43,775 of our own wandering sons returned after six months or more spent in chasing the rainbow of prosperity that lured them south.

But nevertheless we do lose many valuable citizens every year who, in their new found home, lay in wait for, and come to grips with, the wary galloper who knocks but once, and in the unfolding of their careers they enrich the life of the great nation which shelters them. The American government recognizes that the average quality of the Canadian born who apply for entry into their country is higher than what they have learned to expect from elsewhere. While immigration restrictions are drawn tighter and tighter every year for all the nations who must find an outlet for their surplus population, the road is practically open for any Canadian born subject, sound in body and mind. Rural Ontario has probably sent as many brawny farm lads and lasses into the American middle west as it has sent to the Canadian provinces beyond Superior. The growing industries of New England have been largely manned by immigrants from lower Canada and the maritime provinces. And incidentally, now that the south, with its cheap negro labor, nearness to raw materials, and its hydroelectric developments, is writing the doom of many New England industries, where will the emigrating habitant and the bluenose go if not to their own prairie provinces?

#### Is Our Welcome Genuine

I was challenged recently by a widely-read Polish-born Canadian to name a half-a-dozen men of European birth who had risen to positions of public eminence in Winnipeg. Against the long list of McPhersons and McKenzies and McDougalds, and the many men of Ulster who fill our civil service, our universities, our railway offices, in fact every post where more than individual merit is required to get a footing, he recalled to me in contrast the names of men who had achieved success in the United States. Veritably the roll call of a Foreign Legion! Making allowance for some disappointing experience which may have warped his judgment, it must be said that the Americans have, in the equality of treatment to all, set us an example worthy of praise—or contempt, according to the reader's antecedents.

The careers of two Canadian-born Americans, the late Franklin K. Lane and Jacob Gould Schurman, emphasize this point.

Franklin K. Lane was born near Charlottetown, P.E.I., in 1864, yet he rose to become one of President Wil-

son's most loyal counsellors and retained that great man's trust through all the disappointments that Bryan, Lansing, and House, native born Americans, brought him. Lane emigrated to California early in life and commenced the practice of law in San Francisco. Then came public life. First civic honors. Then two unsuccessful campaigns for legislative and gubernatorial election. But in that day there was no place for a Democrat in California's scheme of things. It is a tribute to the man's worth that President Roosevelt, of different political stripe, first appointed Lane to the Interstate Commerce Commission, where he made a name for himself, and that President Wilson included him in his cabinet although he was personally unknown to him.

The unswerving loyalty of Lane to his country of adoption may be seen in the fact that he administered one of the largest departments of state for eight years without a breath of scandal, a refreshing contrast to the record of his successor, Senator Fall, of Teapot Dome fame. But for his birthplace, Lane would have been in line for the Democratic nomination for the presidency of the republic. His dying wish—the wish of a patriot—was that his ashes should be scattered to the winds from a lofty peak in one of America's national parks which he loved so well.

#### Represents His Country Abroad

The career of Jacob Gould Schurman could hardly have been enacted in any other country of the world for it presents us with the spectacle of an immigrant who rose to the top of the diplomatic ladder. To the tactful hands of this erstwhile Canadian, the United States today entrusts its relations with Germany.

Like Lane, Schurman was born on Prince Edward Island—at Freeport. His great opportunity came with the winning of a scholarship from the University of London. This took him abroad for study, and for five years he drew knowledge and inspiration from Edinburgh, Paris, Heidelberg, Göttingen and Berlin, the academic capitals of the world. Cornell University claimed him next as professor of philosophy, and in 1892, he became president of that institution, a post which he held for 28 years. When the Philippine Islands came under American jurisdiction at the close of the Spanish American War, the wise administrative powers of this Canadian-born scholar earned him a place on the first commission that took charge of Philippine affairs. In 1912, he commenced his diplomatic career as minister to Greece, and today he is charged with the important task of mending relations with the world's greatest debtor, Germany.

The lives of these great men teach us one thing pre-eminently; that while a man should never lose his affection for the country which nurtured him in his youth, his first duty is with the land of his adoption. It is not too much to ask of the many who are now pouring into this country that they remember the example of patriotism set by the men and women of this story.

#### Art Well Represented

Art knows no boundaries of race or color, so in this field of endeavor we would expect to find a large number of Canadians who have achieved fame

*Turn over to Page 30*



# When Winter Comes



Your thoughts turn to your bodily comfort and the question of underwear arises.

One safe way to be quite sure of healthy warmth is to wear "CEETEE," Canada's Finest Underwear.

Tell your dealer you want "CEETEE"—see that you see the "CEETEE" trade mark on the garment. It signifies that it is made of pure imported wool, knit-to-fit your body and guaranteed unshrinkable. It is a warranty of comfort, fit and health.

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# "CEETEE"

## UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR

HELP YOURSELF TO HEALTH



**Takes PEP to hold  
and clear your stride  
the hurdles!**

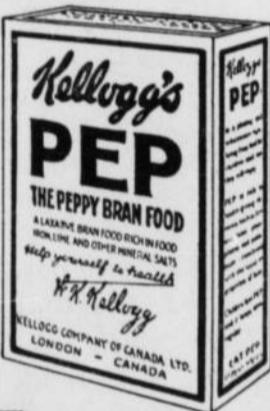
DOWN the track he streaks! Every leap, every stride, timed to barest second. Hurdle by hurdle—he leads the field. . . . Takes pep to win a championship.

PEP brings pep! Vigorous zest and health! A new ready-to-eat cereal, with a flavor that's gloriously good!

PEP is a health-booster for everybody. Contains bran—therefore mildly laxative. Helps prevent constipation.

Kids love PEP—and it's great for them! Brings the rosy glow of health!

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PEP**  
the peppy bran food

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## The Earth We Live On

How scientists believe it is constructed

THE idea that the earth is a thin crust of rock floating on a molten interior, is being discarded by science. Research work, based mostly on the study of waves set in motion by earthquakes, gives a pretty fair idea of the condition of the matter through which they pass and even the study of meteorites, fragments of earlier worlds, contributes to the scientist's knowledge of the subject. In the Scientific American for June, F. W. Clarke, formerly of the U.S. Geological Survey, pictures the earth as having an outermost shell, composed, except for a thin layer of sedimentary rocks, of igneous rocks, granite in nature, near the surface, and shading off into heavier ferromagnesian rocks beneath them. The centrosphere, or core of nickel and iron, is slightly over 6,000 miles in diameter.

Contrary to general belief, however, the core is not molten. The tremendous pressure would keep it in the solid condition even if the temperature were much greater than the melting point of its constituents at ordinary pressures. The probability is, however, that a temperature high enough to melt iron under ordinary conditions do not exist.

The temperature of the crust increases one degree Fahrenheit for every 50 or 60 feet in depth. The

deepest hole yet driven is only about one and one-half miles deep. New heat is being generated in the crust by chemical action, friction and radioactivity. Friction heat is due to tremors and to readjustment of the strata of which earthquakes are the result.

Volcanoes, hot springs and geysers are not deep-seated in their origin. The seat of volcanic activity is less than 10 miles deep, and volcanic temperatures do not exceed 2,912 degrees Fahr. Concluding, Clarke says: "With the evidence before us what conclusion can now be reached as to the internal heat of the earth?

The earth appears to be solid and rigid, with a nucleus, or centrosphere, which consists chiefly of nickel-iron, of something like 3,000 miles radius. That nucleus is a good conductor of heat and it is practically insulated by an envelope of igneous rocks, more than 800 miles thick, which is a much poorer conductor. Under such conditions the heat of the nucleus must be uniformly distributed and the temperature, from margin to centre, must be the same and probably lower than the melting point of iron (about 2,900 degrees Fahr.). It is probably much lower. As for the rocky envelope it is difficult to see how its temperature can be any higher."



## U.S. Inland Waterway System

A colossal system of canals is proposed

HIGH freight rates have intensified the demand of the middle west for the completion of the inland waterways system of the United States. The ambitious nature of this colossal project is indicated by the map, which was prepared by the American Farm Bureau Federation, and shows the water route developments which it is urging upon Congress. The plan would provide a nine-foot channel up the Missouri river as far as Kansas City, and a similar depth on the Mississippi clear up to St. Paul and Minneapolis. On the Missouri River above Kansas City, a six-foot channel would be made as far as Sioux City, and a three-and-a-half-foot channel from there to Fort Benton, Montana. Another development which is supported is a six-foot channel on the Tennessee River as far as Chattanooga. The whole system would connect up with the Great Lakes through the Chicago Canal.

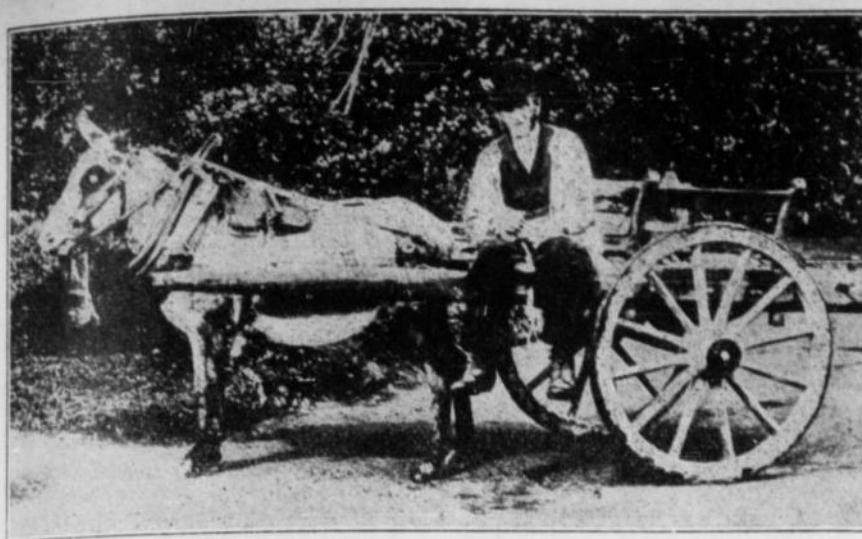
With this system completed it would be possible for boats to move from

Kansas City to Pittsburg or from New Orleans to Minneapolis or from Chicago to any one of these points without a transfer of cargo. A plea was recently made for appropriations to carry forward the program continuously so that the main projects would be completed within five years. The development of the St. Lawrence route was also endorsed.

The mileage of the routes is as follows:

	Miles
From Pittsburgh, Pa., to the mouth of the Ohio.....	968
From the mouth of the Mississippi to mouth of the Ohio.....	1,078
From the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Ohio.....	200
From the mouth of the Missouri to the Twin Cities.....	664
From the mouth of the Missouri to Kansas City, Mo.....	398
From Kansas City, Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa.....	409
From Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Benton, Montana.....	1,478





An Irishman and his flivver—it takes him where he wants to go

## The Ireland of Today

"The Troubles" have given place to security and peace

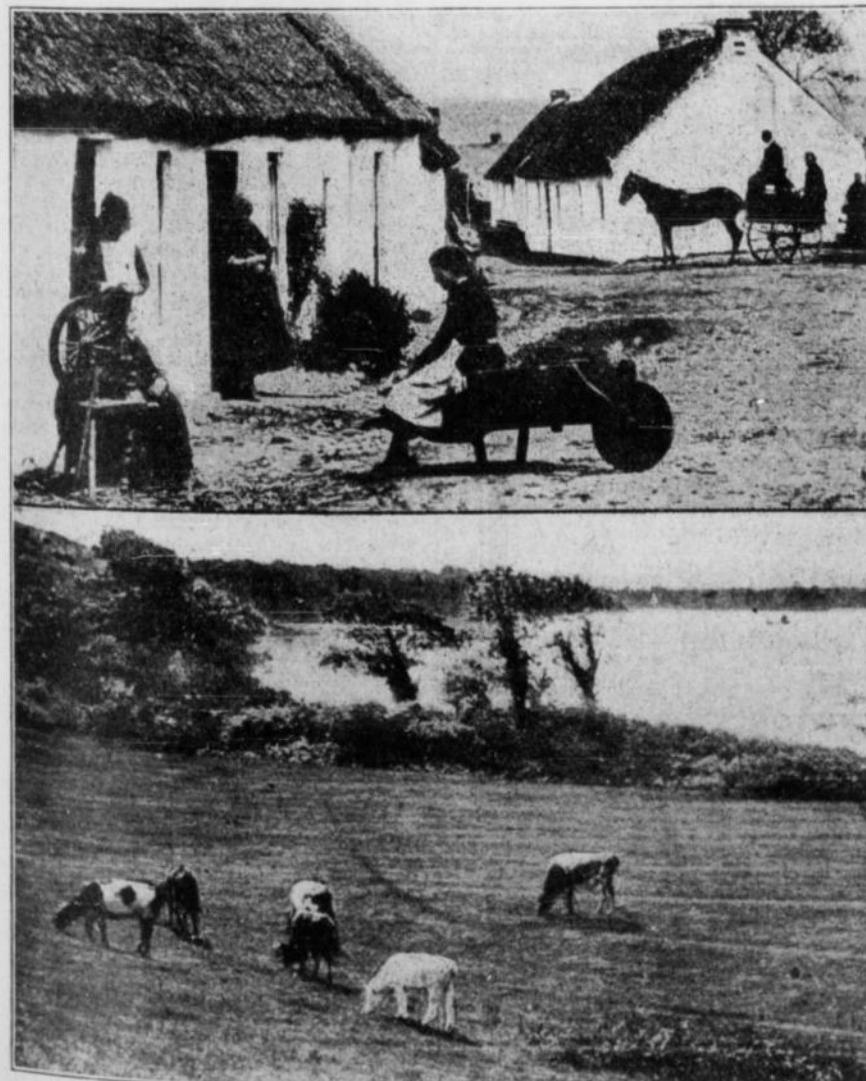
A REASSURING account of present conditions in Ireland is given in an article in *The Nation* (New York) of August 11, by Henry W. Nevinson, the English journalist and author. Though an Englishman, Mr. Nevinson has been strongly pro-Irish since the troubled times preceding the Irish settlement, and his present feeling is reflected in his statement that he crosses to Ireland whenever he possibly can and every time he feels that he is going home. "Other people," he says in the article referred to, "adopt a child, but I have adopted a mother and her name is Ireland."

"For the last 15 years or so my visits have usually been disturbed and often risky," he continues, "for I was there during the Home Rule troubles, the Carson's covenant, the formation of the Ulster Volunteers, the mutiny at the Curragh, the shooting in Bachelor's Walk just before the Great War, the sequels of Easter Week, the attempt of the English government to enforce conscription, the abominations of the Black-and-Tans, the bitter civil war when the Four Courts was burned and the prolonged troubles since. But in the visit from which I have just returned I found a hopeful spirit of security and peace. I was not once shot

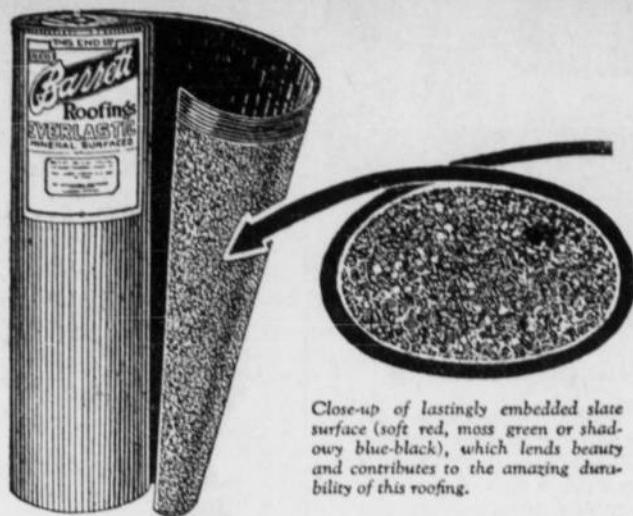
at, nor did I see any one else in danger from violence. That in itself is a vast improvement."

During this last visit he attended a meeting of the irreconcilables in Dublin. All those in attendance were clamoring to depose their late hero, De Valera, and to appoint in his place Art O'Connor as president of the Irish Republic. Old Count Plunkett was in the chair and Mary MacSwiney was on the platform as the moving spirit of the new rebellion. But there was nothing more dangerous in the meeting than the customary abuse of England, coupled with brand new abuse of De Valera, so lately the popular hero.

"The conflict arose," says the narrator, "over the oath of allegiance to the King as representing the British Commonwealth of Nations. De Valera is willing to take it in order that his party should be represented in the Dail and the Senate. But Mary MacSwiney is obdurate. She would leave no sign of connection with hated England. Ireland's separation must be absolute and eternal. In her mind 'England's cruel red' is still the symbol of tyranny, though the red has long given place to khaki and there is not a single English soldier remaining in the Free State... One cannot argue with a woman



Village and country scenes in Old Ireland  
Above—Peasants at Glynn, County Antrim  
Lower—On the shores of Lake Killarney



Close-up of lastingly embedded slate surface (soft red, moss green or shadowy blue-black), which lends beauty and contributes to the amazing durability of this roofing.

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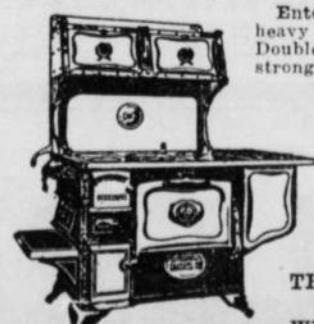
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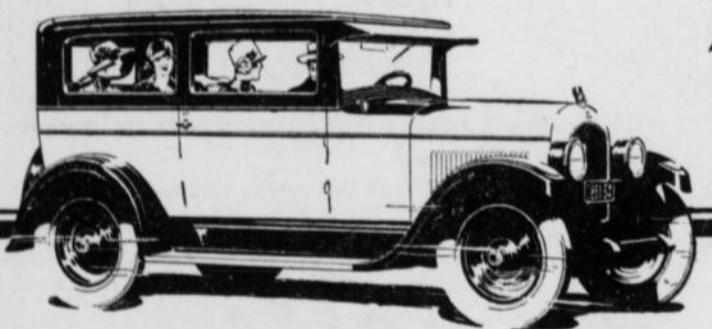
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who has suffered so much. She has now appointed Art O'Connor president of her Irish republic, and he seems a fairly quiet and peaceable sort of person, with far less power of speech than hers, but still with considerable power. How far he enjoys his new position I cannot say."

The republicans, he says, have monopolized the words Sinn Fein and the Free Staters must acquiesce in the theft and also in the more serious matter, for an Irishman, of being regarded as the party of material contentment, uninspired by tradition and unilluminated by romance. "It is quite true," he continues, "that the Free Staters are determined to give their country at all events an interval of peace. The chief job of the Senate and Dail is to clean up the mess of the last ten years. And a hard job it is proving to be. Compensation for the enormous damage inflicted upon country houses and bridges, upon roads and railways by the republicans during the civil war landed the new state into a large public debt which is being paid off with extraordinary rapidity. I believe it rose at one time to something between £35,000,000 and £40,000,000, but now the finance minister tells me it is only about £13,000,000 plus £5,000,000 due to England as part of the old English debt. Such debt as remains is being paid off, some think too rapidly, by maintaining the taxation at the high figure imposed in England during the Great War. As the same authority tells me there are not more than 100 people in all the Free State with incomes over £5,000 a year it is evident that there is not much to be gained by super tax and death duties. The government dares not impose a high income tax in any case, because the farmers, like all farmers, strongly object to paying out hard cash and would raise a revolution rather. So the chief revenue is raised by indirect taxation upon tobacco, wines, spirits and imports, and the farmers swear at the prices, but pay. Like most of us they swear and pay."

### The Free State's Political Problems

With regard to the question of the frontier between the Free State and Ulster, it has fortunately been, not settled but shelved on a condition of status quo. The most pressing problems of the Dail are housing and unemployment. Of Dublin's 400,000 people 10,000 are unemployed, and of the Free State's 3,500,000 about 60,000 are unemployed. The shipbuilding of Belfast was all but ruined as an outcome of the war and the substitution of cotton for linen has checked the linen industry, so that with her two main industries seriously affected Ulster is in even a worse plight than the Free State as regards unemployment. In the Free State many youths have grown up during the unsettled times of "the troubles" and have never learned any trade or indeed worked at anything in particular. These add to the unemployed. The quota law has reduced emigration to the United States.

The Free State government has embarked on a great public ownership enterprise, a venture in state socialism, the author calls it. This is the harnessing of the waters of the Shannon and the creation of a hydro-electric system for the distribution of light, heat and power. "The scheme is to be in working order in about three years," he says, "and what the result will be one cannot say. No one, certainly not the promoters, wishes Ireland to be converted into a manufacturing country, but it is hoped that small industries will spring up in the villages to which the power will be supplied. Whether the Six Counties (Ulster) will petition for a share is not known, but in that case the desired unity cannot long be delayed."

### Bi-lingualism and Education

The Nationalist government has determined to make Ireland bi-lingual, a measure to which the protestants are opposed. "The Irish language has to be taught in all schools and no government appointment is given to any candidate not possessing the knowledge of that very difficult tongue. In the western islands I found the whole population talking Irish among themselves, and the children in the schools could speak nothing else. But in other parts the tongue has been so long obsolete (chiefly owing to the penal laws of the eighteenth century) that it has to be studied as a foreign language and it is doubtful how far a real Irish speaker could understand the result of such study. I am not sure whether even nationality can make it worth while to preserve an almost extinct tongue at so great a sacrifice as Irish demands. For it is a language that the Irish themselves never use in common conversation, except only in those remote districts, and it is entirely useless across the seas."

October 1, 1926



Francis Dickie, with the four grizzlies which he and his companion bagged in thirty seconds

## When Grizzlies Roar

By FRANCIS DICKIE

FOR those who have never heard a grizzly bear roar, the following lines cannot have full significance, but I will do my best to here make vivid my intimate knowledge on the subject. It is well to explain that a grizzly does not necessarily have to be angry to let his voice like thunder roll. He does it often from the sheer joy of living, as a small boy freed from school clears his lungs with a hearty yell.

I am quite sure the first roars I heard from the four bears, shown with myself in the accompanying photograph, were not at all angry ones. With a companion, I was hunting in the British Columbia mountains. Though it was the end of May we were snow-shoeing along the banks of a mountain creek, and in these high regions snow lay everywhere about us many feet thick. It was a chilly day of intermittent snow flurries. We had travelled with infinite toiling to an altitude of about 5,000 feet.

It was morning, about ten o'clock, when first we heard one of the grizzlies roar. There are no human symbols to express the awesome majesty, the fear-compelling power of the diapason of a grizzly's voice. Thunder rolling through a mighty cavern, the booming menace of a "Kansas twister," the rumble of a heavy freight train while crossing a long trestle, all these and a score of other vibrations were combined in the sound which came to our ears as we plodded under the dull light of a watery sun.

### We Sight Game

Looking up with eager eyes we sighted four huge forms about a quarter-of-a-mile above us on the steep mountain side. They were feeding on the bare stretch made by an old mountain-slide. Here first in spring the snow goes, and here first show the green shoots of a certain bulb dear to the grizzlies' taste. At the moment of our first sighting, there was no wind, but at any moment a treacherous, swiftly-rising breeze, common to the region and the season, might come. Above us, save for the narrow bareness of the ancient slide, the snow lay deep. A long line of little firs, tortured and dwarfed by wind and altitude, strung out to the right of us up the mountain side, offering cover for our approach upon the mighty quarry we had come so far and with so much toil to find. Rifles in hand, we began our climb.

Ah, the tense agony of that ascent! They say that a brave man is he who is afraid, yet goes on to meet that of which he is afraid. Well—I am a brave man, for I went on, though still in my ears rang the memory of that monster's roar. Never day was calmer. For once the Spirit of the Wild withheld a warning breeze to save her children.

During our climb toward our quarry we were cut off from sight of them by the line of stunted firs, but were guided by previously observing the tree line ended just above them. Reaching this point we moved slowly and with

infinite caution clear of the timber line. The snow crust, fortunately, was hard still from the frost of the night before, holding us up and permitting silent movement of our moccasined feet. Our hearts pounding, breathing fast, we stepped into the clear, afraid perhaps our unbelievable gathering of bears might have departed.

Instead—ah, far more unbelievable sight—not only were they still there, but had lain down all in a cuddling heap and gone to sleep. Not a hundred feet away they rested. It was a situation, I do not think that anyone in hunting annals has previously experienced. They lay in dusky majesty upon a bit of ledge where the brown grass was long. Below the ledge the ground sloped some eight or ten feet to a tiny creek bed.

### Death-Speaking Rifles Answer

Yet our hearts were made hard by the age-old hunting instinct of mankind, for all that these great forms lay like a litter of careless puppies. Our two rifles spouted leaden destruction in a single voice. Part of the brown-grey mass leaped to monstrous active life. Two bodies lay still, as though they still slept. It was amazing, a tribute to our aim, this impassivity with which they had exchanged the living sleep to that of death. One has to witness it to believe; otherwise I myself would have expected some tremor, at least some faint spasmodic reaction. The remaining bears fled. Though doubtless still stupid with sleep, they were fully conscious of their inability to cope with men and high-powered rifles. Again rifles spoke with death's intent. The bite of my but slightly-wounding bullet stung the nearest one, changed his flight to fight. I had hit him just as he went down the sharp incline from the ledge toward the little creek. Turning with a speed almost incredible in so large a shape, he charged back straight up the slope at me, teeth bared, his crest above the shoulders bristling, a creature magnificent in his courage and ferocity. He trumpeted just once—threat and defiance and note of war—brave, brave beast!

Even in that moment as the knowledge of my danger made me cool to aim and fire, I paid inward homage to the gameness of my adversary. I shot him in the vital place where neck and shoulder meet. With a queer convulsive motion the beast raised his forepaws to its face, the action like a hysterical girl giving way to a sudden burst of tears. Then he shuddered, crumpled, lay still.

I looked about me with the dim consciousness of hearing two other shots that had just been fired. The fourth bear lay some twenty yards distant, brought down by my companion's second shot. My companion came towards me, as he did so pointing to his wrist watch: "It's took us thirty seconds, and four of them—and they're grizzlies!" In his voice was that ecstasy of a man when he speaks of sacred things.



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It gives you added confidence to know that you can shoot them up to 20 yards further; that the shot will not bunch or string out.

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## CHRISTMAS IN THE OLD COUNTRY

FROM		to
Montreal	Oct. 15—S.S. Montrose	Liverpool
Montreal	Oct. 20—S.S. Minnedosa	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Quebec	Oct. 21—S.S. Montairn	Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal	Oct. 22—S.S. Montcalm	Liverpool
Quebec	Oct. 27—S.S. Empress of France	Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal	Oct. 29—S.S. Montclare	Liverpool
Montreal	Nov. 3—S.S. Melita	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Quebec	Nov. 5—S.S. Montreal	Liverpool
Montreal	Nov. 12—S.S. Metagama	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal	Nov. 17—S.S. Minnedosa	Belfast, Glasgow
Quebec	Nov. 18—S.S. Montairn	Liverpool
Montreal	Nov. 19—S.S. Montcalm	Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal	Nov. 26—S.S. Montclare	Belfast, Liverpool
St. John	Dec. 1—S.S. Melita	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
St. John	Dec. 7—S.S. Montreal	Belfast, Liverpool
St. John	Dec. 11—S.S. Metagama	Glasgow, Liverpool
St. John	Dec. 15—S.S. Montcalm	Belfast, Liverpool
St. John	Dec. 15—S.S. Minnedosa	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp

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A real opportunity to purchase 3 star boars and rams, also choice grade ewes. For further information write:	
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PERFECT HANSAW  
*With Unbreakable Handle*  
The Ideal Saw for the Odd Jobs on the Farm

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Such is the brief outline of the making of a world's record of its own kind. And yet, somehow, as I walked out of those mountains a few days later, the skins upon my back, I felt a tinge of sadness. I thought of the four great masses of meat lying lonely on the snowy mountain side. In life they had never harmed me! would not have had I lived in these mountains all my days, for it is only the exceptional grizzly, or any wild animal, under exceptional circumstances, that ever attacks a man. I'm sure the big game hunter will not understand my feelings, but those who know the wild things will. And that is why from that day I have only killed for food alone while living in the wilderness. But, being only human, once and awhile, I forget the sadness which overtook me, and relate the incidents of making a record of four grizzlies in thirty seconds.

## The Philippine Question

Should independence be granted now?

A SPECIAL representative of President Coolidge, Hon. Carmi Thompson, of Ohio, is in the Philippines, looking into the causes of discontent under American control. That discontent is widespread was pretty clearly demonstrated by the Philippine legislature and senate when they unanimously adopted a concurrent resolution within a week after the arrival of Mr. Thompson, calling on him "to convey to the president the constant and intense desire of the Philippine people for immediate, absolute and complete independence." The same bodies have passed, over the veto of the governor, General Wood, a bill providing for a plebiscite on the subject. The independence leader, Manuel Quezon, reiterated his belief that "it would be better for the Philippine people to be governed by Filipinos, however badly, than to be governed by the Americans, however perfectly."

The most prevalent sentiment in the United States is undoubtedly to grant independence to the Philippines as soon as they are capable of self government. But the matter is not so simple. The natives believe that that time has arrived. Cable despatches from Colonel Thompson's party indicate that he thinks they have already more autonomy than they can effectively handle. Then there is the question of American influence in the far east and the desirability of maintaining military and naval bases.

Rubber—"Ah, There's the Rub"

But there are Americans who believe that the potentialities of the islands for rubber production weigh heavier than all other considerations. The New Republic, of New York, states that some competent Washington observers believe that Colonel Thompson was sent to the Philippines, not to investigate, but to create propaganda in favor of the predetermined policy of keeping the islands for an indefinite period, probably not less than 25 or 50 years, to enable American capital to go in and develop the natural resources—particularly rubber—undisturbed by fear of restrictions imposed by native legislators on their operations or profits.

The natives already are important producers of copra, sugar and hemp, but do not know how to produce rubber. In order to advance this industry rapidly enough to meet the demands of the rubber manufacturers and make them independent of foreign sources, the rubber potentialities of the islands would have to be developed by corporations. Certain rubber interests are demanding that congress amend Philippine land laws so as to enable American concerns to develop rubber on a large scale.

The following extract from the New York Herald Tribune reads like the impassioned appeal of a militant imperialist:

"Independence is an empty dream. So far as the United States alone is concerned it would surrender political and economic advantages of enormous future value. The demand for independence is superficial and machine made. It does not reflect the wishes or interests of the Filipinos, who are better off under our own rule than they ever have been. American opinion has been misled by independence agents, using the clamor for independence for their own ends. We need the Philippines and the Filipinos need us. The future of the islands is bound up with permanent American sovereignty."

Meanwhile a friend of Quezon is quoted as saying that what the Filipinos want is not complete severance from the United States, but would prefer the status of Canada or Australia, with a Filipino governor-general. And a former representative of the United States in the Philippines claims that the principal just grievances of the Filipinos would be remedied by granting them a dominion status something like that enjoyed by the self-governing British Dominions.

## NOW DRIVE THE CAR!

Only those who have driven a Dodge Brothers Motor Car BUILT RECENTLY can fully appreciate all that Dodge Brothers have accomplished during the past few months.

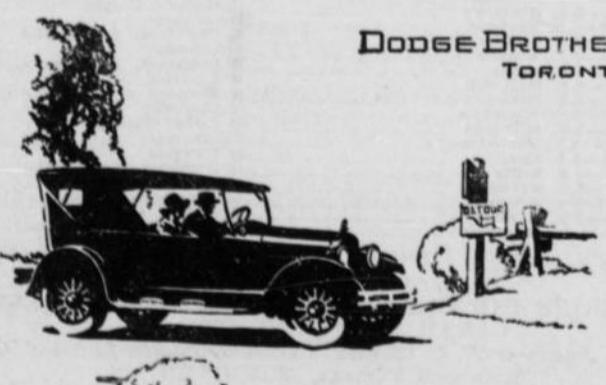
So swiftly has improvement followed improvement, that today the car, to all intents and purposes, is a different and incomparably finer vehicle.

The announcement of smart new body lines and attractive color combinations first attracted general favor. But since then, improvements even more fundamental have been accomplished mechanically.

Drive the car NOW! Observe its impressive new silence, smoothness and elasticity of performance, and you will then begin to realize just how vital and varied these and other later improvements actually are.

Touring Car \$1030—Sedan \$1210—Coupe \$1095  
f. o. b. Toronto, taxes to be added

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TORONTO, ONTARIO

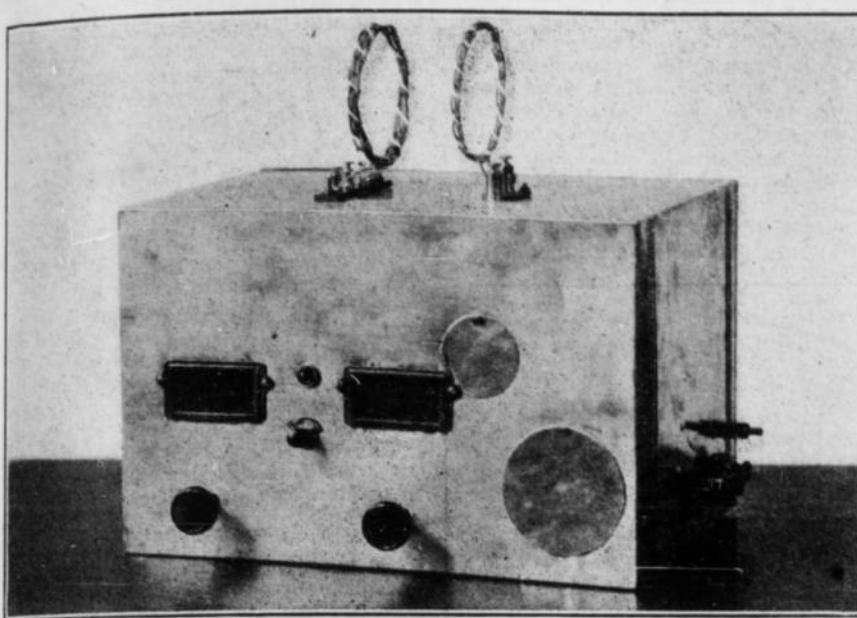


# DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

MADE IN CANADA

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*Edited by D. R. P. COATS, Director, CKY*



#### Short-Wave Set in a Shortbread Can

In an effort to overcome the effects of local interference and "body capacity," this short-wave receiving set has been enclosed in a tin can which once contained shortbread. The set is of the Reinartz type, designed to receive waves of from 20 to 100 metres. The condensers, grid leak, filament rheostat, etc., are mounted on a hard rubber panel in the usual way, the whole assembly being bolted to the base of the can. Extension shafts of hard rubber tubing are attached to the condensers and project through holes in the lower front of the can. These are turned by means of the two knobs near the bottom of the picture. Above the condenser knobs two square holes have been cut and screened with brass gauze, so that the operator may see the dial markings, the dials being of the "Marco" type and illuminated with a six-volt bulb supplied with current from the "A" battery. The negative connections of the "A" and "B" batteries are grounded to the tin case, to which the usual earth attachment is made. The primary coil, to the right on the top of the set, has one end joined to the case. The other end of the coil goes to a binding post, which is insulated from the case and to which the antenna lead is connected. While at present there is more code than music to be heard on the low wave lengths, certain U.S. stations, notably WGY and KDKA, are transmitting concerts on waves below the 100 metre line. It is likely that the shorter waves will become more popular as the longer bands are more crowded and as certain engineering difficulties are overcome.

#### Winnipeg Radio Show

"A furniture exhibition!" Such was the description given me by many visitors to the show who were disappointed at finding little of educative interest to the general public and practically nothing which could not be seen on the floors of our local radio stores. Beautiful walnut cabinets were displayed in profusion, and in many cases the complicated internal works of multi-tube sets were exposed to view. This was all right in its way, as the average radio buyer is probably becoming more interested in exterior finish, interior evidences that he is getting his money's worth and assurances that the outfit will work, rather than in knowing how and why it will fill the house with music. After all, automobiles are being bought and run every day by people whose understanding of internal combustion principles is limited to the belief that gasoline will explode if they drop lighted matches in it. Nevertheless, one could not help feeling that the radio show might have been made more attractive by the inclusion of a number of educational features. A room might have been set aside for a series of talks on the history and development of radio, illus-

trated by lantern slides and practical experiments. I would like to wager that such a feature would have been crowded to the doors all the time.

#### Shielded Sets

One thing particularly noticeable at the show was the predominance of shielded sets, that is receiving sets entirely enclosed in metal cases. Shielding is not a new idea. Electrical apparatus was shielded years before radio became an accomplished fact. Mr. Marconi's early coherer sets were enclosed in grounded iron boxes. When the coherer was replaced by the magnetic detector and the crystal, shielded sets went out of style. Some time after the introduction of vacuum tube receivers, when regenerative outfits became popular, the shielding principle came back in the form of a metal sheet placed behind the front panel. The sheet was grounded and it eliminated, more or less, the annoying effects of "body capacity," making it possible for the operator to remove his hands from the dials without losing the station he had so carefully tuned in. Shielding was carried further as receiving sets improved. The entire inner surfaces of cabinets were lined with tin-foil or aluminum, and now we have sets in which each condenser, transformer and tube is enclosed in a separate metal box. Not only are body-capacity effects prevented, but interaction between the various parts within the set itself is reduced to a minimum. As a result, such sets are extremely selective. Local broadcasting stations can be tuned out in three or four degrees on the dial. Listeners who used to condemn their local station because it could be heard over the entire range of their dials are now realizing that the "broadness" was not in the transmitter but in their own receivers. Thoroughly shielded sets of the modern type should be useful in localities where there is much interference from lighting plants, etc. A great deal of such interference is usually picked up by coils within the set rather than by the aerial. Enclosing the coils in grounded metallic cases overcomes this trouble.

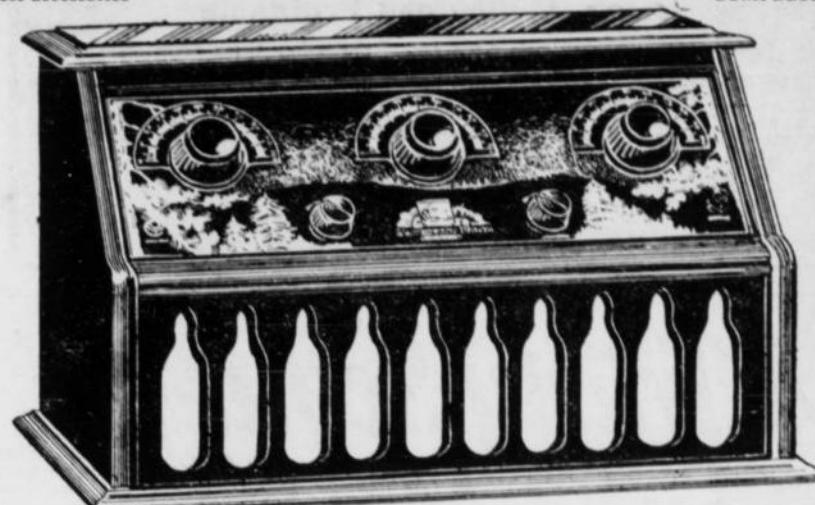
#### Amateur Exhibits

There were very few home-built sets exhibited this year, but those which did appear reflected great credit upon their makers. It was noticeable that the largest crowds were always to be found near the non-commercial exhibits, indicating that a show put on by amateur organizations might be a much greater success than the regular commercial affair. There was some misapprehension as to the purpose and ownership of the show. The names of the American Radio Relay League, the Winnipeg Radio Traffic Association and the Manitoba Radio Association, were given such prominence as to suggest that these amateur organizations sponsored the show and derived profit from it. As a matter of fact, it was

**\$90 The NORTHLAND \$135**  
MODEL C

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Loud Speaker Enclosed—14 inches high, 22 inches wide 15 inches deep

A Northland 5-Tube Radio Set built in a beautiful walnut cabinet, with an exceptionally loud, true-toned loud speaker, all in the one cabinet. Thoroughly tested and guaranteed.

Picks up the most distant stations with wonderful volume.

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2 Large size 45-volt "B" Batteries  
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100 Amp. Hr. Storage "A" Battery  
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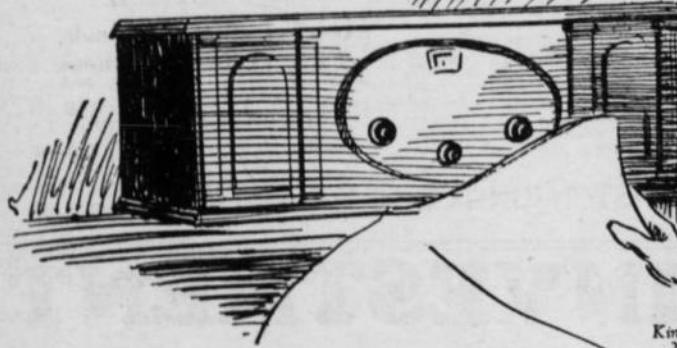
63

the professional effort of an enterprising exhibition company with headquarters at Toronto. By what I saw during our radio week in Winnipeg, I am convinced that amateur clubs are capable of putting on a show of their own which would be something of an eye-opener. There should, by all means, be space for commercial exhibits, but show promoters should not overlook the fact that human interest centres more in the crudest home-made receiving set than in the handsomest piece of factory-built furniture.

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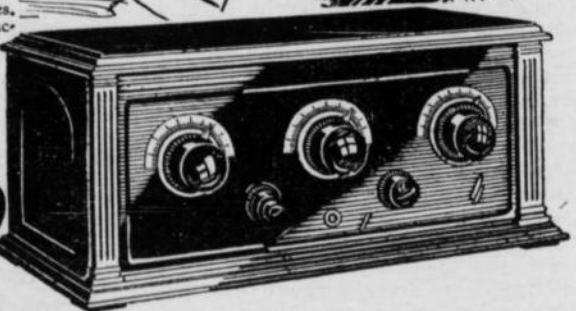
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NO. 1		NO. 4	NO. 3	NO. 3	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 5	NO. 4	NO. 4	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 6	NO. 5	NO. 5	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 7	NO. 6	NO. 6	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 8	NO. 7	NO. 7	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 9	NO. 8	NO. 8	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 10	NO. 9	NO. 9	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 11	NO. 10	NO. 10	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 12	NO. 11	NO. 11	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 13	NO. 12	NO. 12	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 14	NO. 13	NO. 13	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 15	NO. 14	NO. 14	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 16	NO. 15	NO. 15	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 17	NO. 16	NO. 16	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 18	NO. 17	NO. 17	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 19	NO. 18	NO. 18	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 20	NO. 19	NO. 19	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 21	NO. 20	NO. 20	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 22	NO. 21	NO. 21	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 23	NO. 22	NO. 22	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 24	NO. 23	NO. 23	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 25	NO. 24	NO. 24	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 26	NO. 25	NO. 25	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 27	NO. 26	NO. 26	CLIPPER	
NO. 1		NO. 28	NO. 27	NO. 27	CLIPPER	
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NO. 1		NO. 30	NO. 29	NO. 29	CLIPPER	
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CR-8

The Canadian National Carbon Co. (Eveready Batteries); The Dominion Battery Co. (Reliable Batteries); The Burgess Battery Co. of Niagara Falls, Ont.; The Burgess Dry Cell Co. of Winnipeg; The Stewart Warner Radio Distributors; J. A. Banfield Ltd.; and the Canadian National Railways (CNRW). Checkers by radio proved one of the most attractive features of the entire show, several hundred people being crowded into the rooms in which the games were played. G. H. Collins, Manitoba champion, won an exciting game from R. Thompson, checker editor of the Free Press, closely followed by the audience in each room where a large master board was hung on the wall. On another occasion, E. O. Rathbone, ex-champion of Manitoba, played to a draw with G. E. Griffiths, president of the Manitoba Checker Association. A game between H. Norman—an old timer who came West in 1878, and who has several times held the championship—and G. H. Collins, was spoiled by a false move.

**More Radio Checkers**

So popular is this game becoming, according to our mail bag, that it has been decided to broadcast more contests during the coming winter. For the benefit of readers who may not have kept by them a copy of The Guide dated June 15 last, the method of numbering the squares on the board so as to be able to follow these games by radio is shown below:

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32

The black counters are placed upon squares 1 to 12 and the white upon squares 21 to 32. Black makes the first move. If he moves from square 9 to square 14, the move is announced thus: "Black moves 9, 14," and so on throughout the game. By the way, a kind newspaper man has said that I invented the game. Someone will be crediting me one of these days with the invention of plowing or knitting. The playing of chess and checkers by cable and telegraph is almost as old as telegraphy. The game was played by wireless telegraph between ships at sea at least a dozen years ago. So far as broadcasting it by radio in Canada is concerned, I believe CKY has the record, that is all.

**Fixing a Pulley**

If the rope jams in the pulley at your mast-head, or if the rope breaks off short, as it is liable to do sometimes, you may lower the mast and fix the trouble or you may climb as far up as you can go with safety and hook a second pulley to the loop or screw-eye holding the original. I solved the problem recently by bending a four-inch nail through the eye of a new pulley, making a hook, passing a new halyard over the wheel, attaching the pulley to the end of a long pole so that the hook hung well out, climbing up the mast, "wangling" the pole until the hook was steered into the loop of wire at the mast-head, jerking the pole clear of the pulley and then climbing down with two ends of a nice new rope in my hand. Up, then, went the old aerial again, and—Oh, boy, wasn't it a grand and glorious feeling! If the old pulley had been attached to a hook in the first place, it might have been poked off with the pole, refilled with new rope and put back into place. Note—always hang your pulley with a hook, so that you can knock it off when necessary and re-hook it when the job is done.

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## Animal Food For Poultry

When cold weather cuts down the insect supply hens require some other source of egg and flesh builder

By PERCY H. WRIGHT

**M**OST of our domestic animals are strictly herbivorous; the horse, the cow, the sheep, all require only vegetable foods. This misleads many people into thinking that poultry and pigs are the same way, and that if their hens have a plentiful supply of grain and grit, nothing further is needed.

Hens and pigs are like man himself—that is omnivorous, requiring both animal and vegetable food for best health. The odd part of it is that it is not just protein that is wanted, but animal protein. Plant products rich in vegetable proteins, such as peas, alfalfa leaves and bran, while possessing some usefulness as a source of protein, do not have the same power to stimulate body-growth and egg-production that animal proteins have.

Perhaps the best clue to the demands of any domesticated animal is to be found in its choice of foods when in the wild state. Birds, it is well known, live on seeds and insects. The wise poultryman feeds a ration to correspond, with grains in place of small seeds, and beef-scrap in place of insects.

There are two substitutes for beef-scrap in supplying the animal protein requirement of poultry. One is milk, which can be used either in the form of skim-milk or buttermilk. The other is tankage, another product of the packers' plants, but of a cheaper grade. The milk products are easy to feed in summer, but not so easy to feed in the cold of winter. Beef-scrap and tankage, on the other hand, are usually simply mixed with the dry mash, and thus give little trouble to feed and are reliable.

### Experimenters Unanimous

I have never yet seen a report of an experiment comparing lots receiving grain only and lots receiving some form of protein supplement which did not show a great advantage in favor of the latter. The difference in the number of eggs laid is not a small one either. Usually the addition of one or both of these enabled the hens to lay double or nearly double the number they would otherwise have laid. Or, in other words, the lack of provision for animal proteins will cause a loss of nearly half the possible egg yield. Surely this is a sufficient difference to cause every poultry keeper to add some form of animal protein to the ration he feeds his layers.

The pity of it is that this possible limiting factor is actually causing a huge loss to the poultry industry of the country. Not one flock in ten is receiving a protein supplement beyond an occasional inadequate dish of milk in the summer-time and the insects that they can catch. Not one in 20 is receiving the proportion of protein that is fed by poultry experts.

There is good cause, then, for our previous statement that this is the commonest mistake made in poultry keeping over the country, and also for another statement, that it is about as serious a mistake as could be made.

Facts and figures speak more convincingly than mere generalizations, therefore I shall quote in detail the results of one experiment with poultry feeds. In addition to giving the increase in egg yields, it also gives the increase in cost of the newer ration—for, of course, the

protein-rich feeds cost more, and this increased cost reduces the apparent profit due to the greater egg yield. This experiment, one made at Scott, Sask., is merely a sample of many.

Seventy-eight Barred Rock pullets were divided into three lots of 26 each, and for 90 days one lot received no protein supplement, the second received beef-scrap and the third received milk.

Due to the expense of the beef-scrap and the milk, the cost of feeding was higher for the last two lots than for the first, amounting to 29 cents per bird in the grain pen, 33 cents per bird in the beef-scrap pen and 34 cents per bird in the milk pen.

The pullets in the grain pen averaged 10 eggs each during the 90 days of the test, those in the beef-scrap pen averaged 17 eggs each, and those in the milk pen 19 eggs each.

Putting these two sets of results together in the form of a cost-of-production, it cost 33 cents a dozen to produce eggs with the pure grain ration, 23 cents a dozen with the beef-scrap ration, and 21 cents with the milk ration.

### How to Feed

This experiment shows the great advantage of either of the protein supplements over the straight grain ration, but it also shows an advantage of milk over beef-scrap. As a matter of fact, the real recommendation is that all flocks receive both. When an unlimited supply of milk is before the hens, the proportion of beef-scrap in the ration can be reduced from 20% to 10% or even 8%. But some should be retained, as it is thought that hens do not receive enough protein in the milk alone, for the dry matter of milk is nearly 50% sugar. If milk is the only protein food, care must be taken that the flock consumes enough of it. They will not do so unless milk is the only drink available, and unless all wet mashes are moistened with milk instead of water.

It is altogether likely that beef-scrap and milk are a little different in the food elements they furnish, the beef-scrap being a little the better for protein, and milk being the better for vitamins and bone-building material.

Tankage is another protein feed available. It contains all the elements that beef-scrap contains, but for some reason is less palatable than beef-scrap. Probably this lesser palatability is the reason for the usual reduction in egg yield when beef-scrap is replaced by tankage. A few tests, however, have shown tankage to give just as good results, and at any rate, a small proportion might be mixed with the beef-scrap to cheapen the ration.

While all poultry need protein of some kind, there is a difference in the demands of the various kinds. Turkeys, because of their wandering habits, secure a greater share of free protein in the shape of grasshoppers and other insects than do hens. It is also probable that there is a difference between the breeds of poultry in this respect, the light breeds, such as Leghorns and Anconas wandering far out into the fields in search of tit-bits, but the heavy breeds remaining close to the barn to fill themselves up on grain, and to grow too fat to lay as a consequence.

If Thomas Scaife's hens show a disposition to set after the season for hatching is past, they are incarcerated in this jail made of laths. Grain, scenery and sow thistles is the diet they get, and after four or five days picking their way about on the slatted floor they go back to work.

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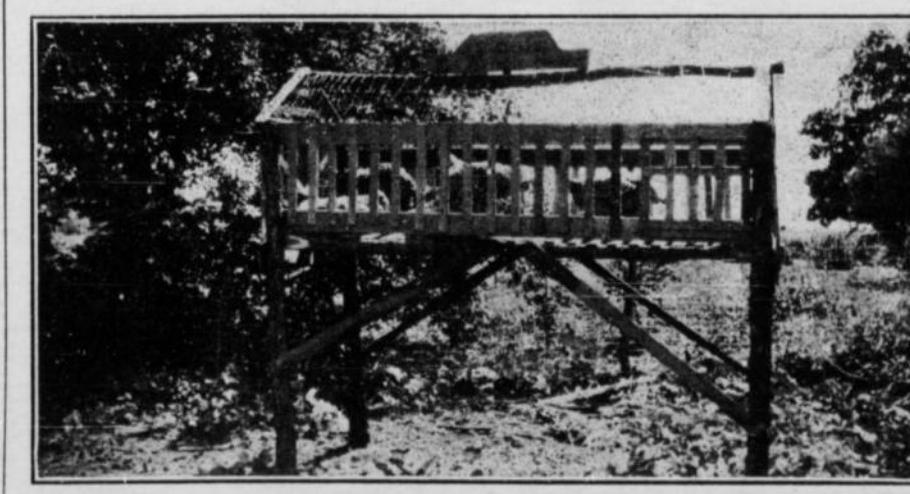
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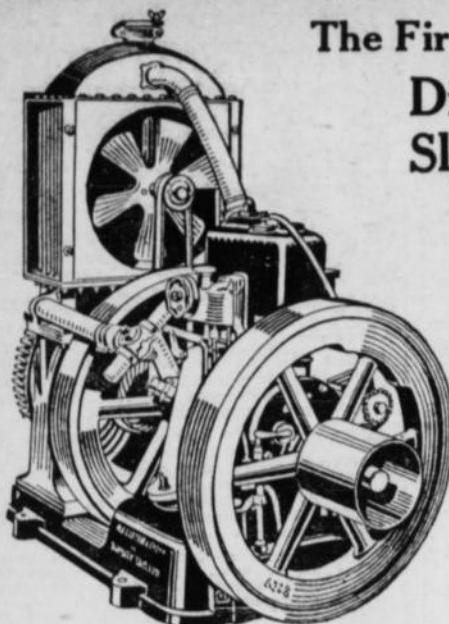
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II

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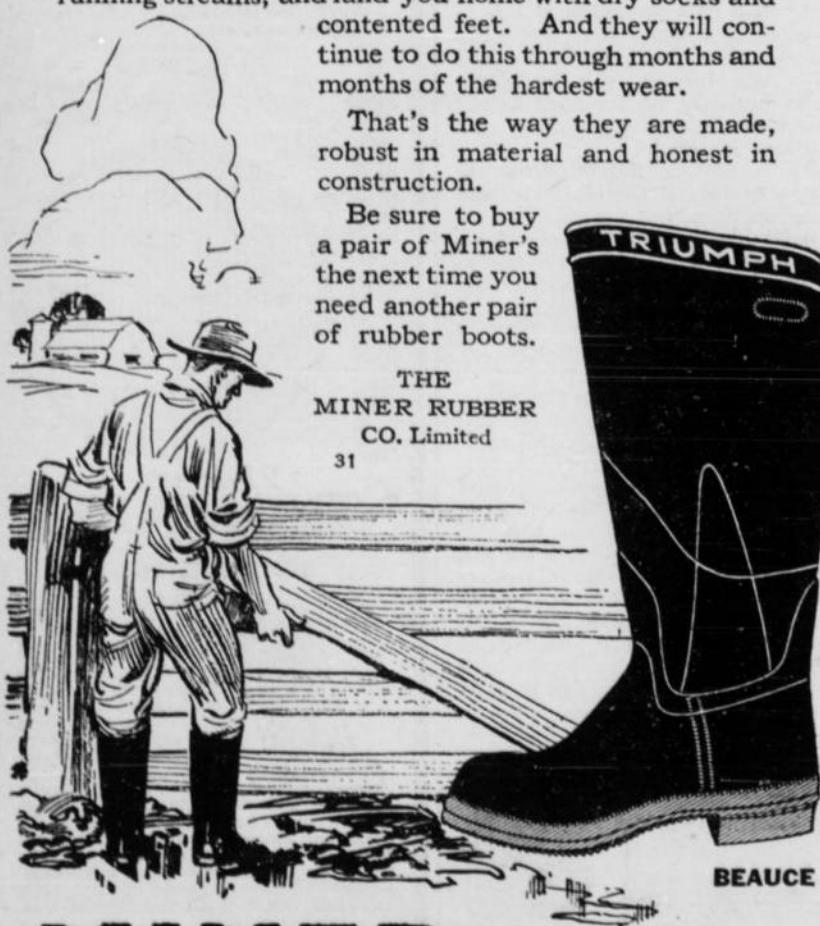
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## *A Village Postmaster's Garden*



Pine and Spruce planted 1912



Small fruits in profusion

JOHN Craig is postmaster at Netherhill, Sask., a few miles east of Kindersley. As the train pulls in to the station from the west the passengers notice a square of a few acres surrounded by a healthy-looking tree growth. These trees and the fruit and vegetables that grow within their protecting shelter are Mr. Craig's special care and pride.

The pine and spruce were planted in 1912. The illustration shows how they look today. At first their growth was slow, but now that they have their root systems well established, they are coming along in fine shape. Mr. Craig likes the Russian poplar and also considers the ash a good tree. The Manitoba maple he has found freezes back and bushes out instead of growing up. In among the trees there is now a real forest floor. The dead leaves cover the ground and grass and weed growth has been eliminated. Rabbits, rather than frost or drought, have been the greatest enemy to the trees. They are, said Mr. Craig, especially fond of ash.

The fruit garden, when I saw it about the middle of July, showed a profusion of ripening red and white currants. Mr. Craig has found the climate rather dry for strawberries. He had raspberries but made the mistake of not covering them, and they winter killed. Some Sapa and Opata plum trees from one firm killed out but some ordered from another firm are holding up and look as if they will come through alright. Vegetables and flowers looked well in spite of the prolonged dry weather.

Mr. Craig is a real pioneer. He was in the district years before the steel arrived. He is still a pioneer, experimenting with trees and fruits, flowers and vegetables, endeavoring to find out what kinds are best suited to the soil and climate of his district. His soil is rather light and the climate dry but he has amply demonstrated that certain kinds of fruits and all the standard kinds of trees will do well there if properly tended.

## *Why Not a Shelter Belt?*

By JOHN GLAMBECK

READERS of The Guide will perhaps remember that a couple of years ago I wrote an article telling of my success in growing small and big fruit on my farm at Milo, Alberta. Since then I have tried out several new sorts with much success, and I feel sure there are great surprises ahead of us along the line of fruit growing on the prairies of Western Canada. Last fall I again harvested a splendid crop of both crab apples, plums and a few standard Russian apples. And while I do not like to be boasting, I feel that it is up to those of us who have experimented and proved what can be done to tell it to the rest of the farmers and encourage them to do likewise.

The ex-president of the United Farm Women of Alberta visited my orchard last summer. I was away at the time, but she made the statement to the woman showing her the trees, that she was going right home to get her garden in shape for tree planting, for what Glambeck could do she could. Now that is the right way to look at it. What I have done others can do. It is so simple and easy, and those who don't try are making a sad mistake.

**A Sad Truth**

It is to the women specially I am addressing this. I know they all like trees, fruit and flowers, and they are the ones who are suffering most from the bareness of the bald-headed prairie. The men, yes, there are many honorable exceptions, but most of them care nothing about trees, they like to have good fences, a fine big barn and outbuildings, and some of them even like a nice house, but when it comes to trees, well they are not interested. They claim they have no time to bother with them, that they are nothing but a nuisance, anyway. A woman in a way-out district wrote me some time ago that she had been nagging her husband for three years, trying to get him to plow up a piece for a garden

near the house, but so far she had not been able to move him.

A short time ago I read a big advertisement in a Danish paper, published in the States, where some big land owners invited settlers to come to Canada. Among other things it stated that every farmer in Western Canada was independent, and every farm woman happy. Both statements are incorrect. There are many farmers who are not independent, and in my travels over the prairies I have met quite a few farm women who were not happy with their lot. It was not that they were exactly suffering from want of the necessities of life, but they were lonesome for some of the things they used to enjoy in their old homes, and among these were the absence of trees and flowers. Even the wild prairie flowers had been plowed under in the campaign for bigger wheat fields.

**Good Medicine for Blues**

There are things which the struggling prairie farmer cannot buy for his wife, but he can at least break up a little ground around the buildings and set out a few trees. There is nothing better for the blues, the average prairie farmer's wife gets occasionally, than to go out in her garden, after breakfast, listening to the birds singing in the grove, or to look at the flowering shrubs or bulbs, or apple and plum trees in blossom, and if her husband is too busy working in the field to put much time in the garden the average women enjoy doing a little herself cultivating the flowers and vegetables.

Many farmers will tell you that it doesn't pay to bother with vegetables and fruit; that for a few bushels of wheat they can buy all they need in the store. Perhaps. But they usually forget the buying of it, and then there is nothing the women appreciate more than to be able to go out into their own garden and gather fresh fruit and vegetables.

October 1, 1926

To every farm woman who is still suffering from treeless surroundings my advice is this: Go after that husband of yours, keep nagging at him, give him no peace until he plows up some ground around the buildings for trees. Shelter trees you can obtain free of charge by applying to Norman Ross, superintendent of the Government Forest Division, Indian Head, Sask., and when you receive the trees, if your husband is busy, turn out the whole family and make a tree-planting bee.

**Go At It Peacemeal**

While all buildings should be protected by trees it is not necessary to do it in one year; take it in easy stages. Start by plowing a strip on the west and north side of your house and be sure the strip is wide enough so you will have room for fruit trees, small fruit and vegetables inside it. Don't plant the first row of trees any closer to the fence than eight feet, this will enable you to keep the outside cultivated and keep the grass out of the grove, and don't forget the cultivating the first four or five years. An hour's work with a one-horse cultivator between the trees a few times between May and August 1, is all there is necessary.

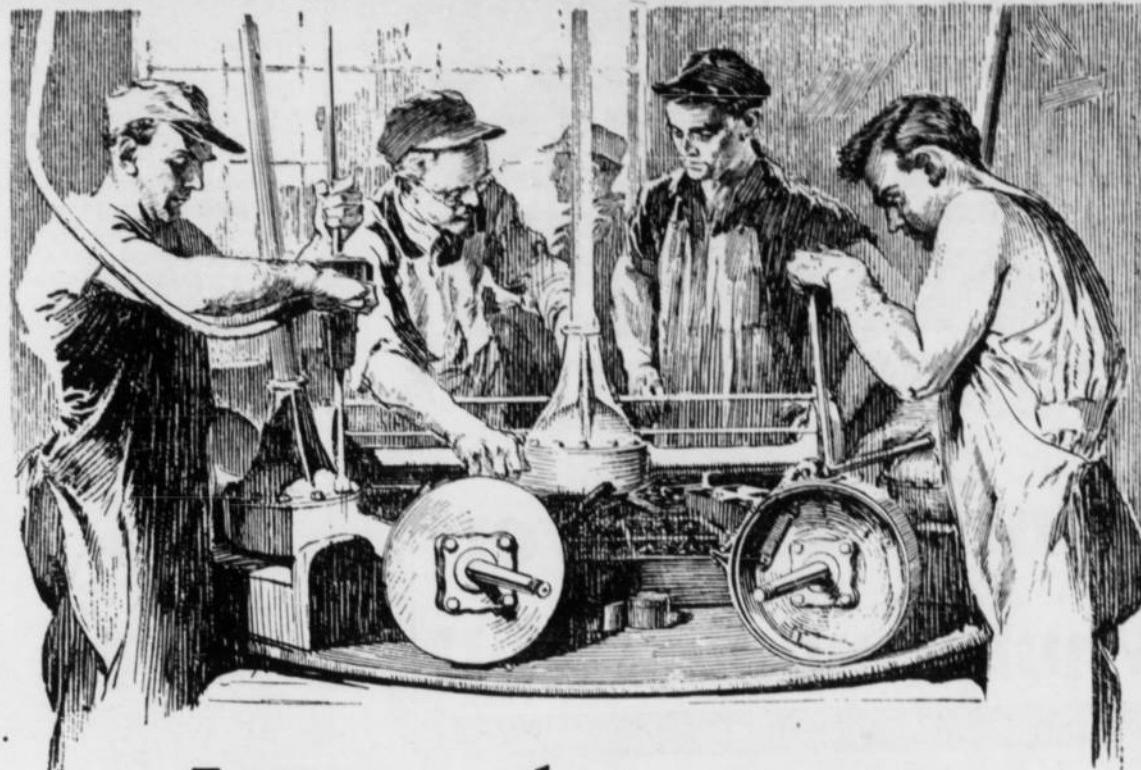
I would not advise planting out apple and plum trees until your shelter belt is at least three years old. But with the smaller fruits such as strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, shrubs and flowers it is not absolutely necessary to wait that long, they do fairly well in the open or with a row or two of sunflowers to shade in the late summer.

When you get ready to purchase nursery stock you should be very careful about getting the hardiest stock possible. Get something that has been tested out to stand the Western Canada climate. Beware of glib-tongued nursery salesmen showing you pictures of fine fruits which is unsuited for this climate. It stands to reason that most of the stock raised in Eastern Canada, British Columbia or the south, will be too tender for the prairies. I sometimes meet farmers who tell me that they tried to grow apples and plums but their trees froze back and died. Those people who have tried and failed are usually the hardest ones to convince. They have been "stung" once. Of course it might not always have been the fault of the nursery stock, it might have been poorly planted, but usually the stock was not hardy enough.

**Reliable Stock Available**

But why take any chances? We have, today, in the prairie provinces, farmers like the late Mr. Stevenson, of Morden, Manitoba, who have devoted years experimenting with hardy fruit trees. We have governmental experimental stations where advice can be had, and we have nurserymen breeding up hardy stock suitable for our climate. I do not claim that fruit growing in Western Canada will ever be a paying commercial proposition. If you want to grow fruit to sell for a living, go to British Columbia. In Western Canada you must depend on growing wheat, or some other standard prairie products to make a living, but at the same time, I claim, based on personal experience, that practically every farmer, if he lives outside the worst part of the dry area, can have the joy of growing most of his own fruit, and don't forget that my trees have been grown on dry land, only 20 miles north of the so-called dry area.

If you have irrigation you have an advantage over me and no earthly excuse for not growing trees. In conclusion I will say that I don't claim to know it all. There are many things yet to be tried out along the line of fruit growing, other growers may have experimented and found sorts hardy which I know nothing about. But among the various sorts I have tried I have found some absolutely hardy and dependable to grow under our climatic conditions if you will plant them right, and to any farmer or farm women, particularly in Alberta, who is interested enough to write me, I shall cheerfully give the name of stock I have found dependable to plant, and tell where I have procured them.



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General Motors of Canada inspection . . . thorough, exacting and invariable . . . assures the buyers of its cars quality and precision through and through.

Every bit of raw material is carefully tested.

Every individual part is gauged for accuracy.

Every assembled unit is inspected for workmanship.

Every finished car is examined and road-tested before it is approved for shipment.

And finally, every car is thoroughly inspected by the dealer before it is delivered.

Step by step, part by part, unit by unit and in the whole, General Motors of Canada applies the most precise methods of test and inspection to every car it builds . . . spares no pains to insure the satisfaction of the owner.

Sharp eyes, trained hands, instruments that measure to a ten-thousandth of an inch . . . these and an unbending policy which tolerates no variation from precision . . . guard General Motors quality and workmanship.

They maintain that superiority of Cadillac which has become a byword.

They safeguard McLaughlin-Buick dependability.

They hold for Oakland the good will it has won.

They are part and parcel of the thorough worth conceded to Oldsmobile.

They have met and withstood the critical scrutiny leveled on the new Pontiac.

They explain the quality available at low cost in Chevrolet.

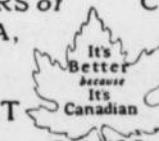
They typify the whole spirit and everlasting dependability of General Motors of Canada.

GENERAL MOTORS of  
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CANADA, LIMITED  
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The Success is a strong, reliable school. More than 28,000 Men and Women have taken our Courses since 1909. New students may enroll at any time. Write for Free Prospectus.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
WINNIPEG LIMITED MAN.  
Not connected with any other "Success College"  
in Western Canada.

## Beekeepers! Solve the Problem of Selling Your Surplus Honey **NOW!**

We are in touch with a cash market for all the honey Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta can produce. Send information as to quantity, grade and price to

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# EDWARDSBURG CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

*Not only a  
Wonderful flavor  
but unusually  
Wholesome as well*

The CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED-MONTREAL

CB 15

## After the Votes were Counted

Continued from Page 4

tried their political fortune in this election, but were ungallantly defeated by their male opponents. Miss Macphail will therefore remain as the special advocate in the House for the women of Canada. As the sole representative of the talkative sex she takes her part with credit, even in a company of 245, most of whom are there because they are good talkers.

Which calls to mind that little story in which J. J. Morrison figures. J. J. called at the Macphail home one afternoon to discuss U.F.O. matters with the distinguished daughter of the house. The Toronto train leaves Ceylon, the local railway station, shortly after five and his time was limited. Now Dougal



Wm. Irvine is now a dirt-farmer at Wetaskiwin

Macphail, the head of the house, is an auctioneer as well as a farmer, and quite able to contribute his full share to any conversation that is raging in his vicinity. On this occasion he was doing all the talking and the U.F.O. business was not getting its share of attention. Agnes tried to break in a few times but with signal success. At last the mother came to the rescue. "Father," she pleaded, "listen to Agnes!" "Mother," replied the old man, with meaning emphasis, "I've listened to Agnes."

### Miss Macphail's Majority Increased

Miss Macphail ran the election as a straight U.F.O. candidate, with no Progressive or other affiliations. She voted against the King government 40 times in the 65 divisions of the last session. The election spoiled a nice little trip she had planned to Europe this summer, but she will be able to make it next year. There will be four U.F.O. and Progressive members from Ontario in the next parliament, two of them with Liberal entanglements.

The most ardent admirers of the Drury regime, which for a brief spell occupied the treasury benches in Ontario, never credited Beniah Bowman, minister of lands, forests and mines, with being a tower of strength to the farmer government. Yet he was one of the members of the cabinet who survived the debacle which overtook that government in 1923. Now he has again demonstrated the unaccountable whims of political fortune by calmly resigning from the provincial legislature and walking all over George Breckin Nicholson, in East Algoma. Nicholson was the most irrepressible talker in the last couple of parliaments and on the stump he talked too much. Hence he is succeeded by the Hon. Beniah, who can't talk at all. Some men are elected for what they say; others for what their opponents say.

Col. Harry Mullins flared out in the political firmament last fall as the honorable member for Marquette. Down East they had never heard of him, but they had heard of Marquette. It had been represented by Hon. T. A. Crerar from Union Government days until his retirement from politics previous to the last election. Col. Harry didn't need anything like that to make him famous in the West however. There are few better known or better liked figures on the great plains than the breezy and affable rancher and cattle exporter. It was not his first essay into the political field either, for away back in the last century he was elected to the Manitoba legislature for Russell. But though he talked like a Progressive on the Hudson Bay Railway when it was discussed in the House last spring he has now been defeated by a Progressive-Liberal and a lawyer at that. It's pretty tough to be elected for five



*Easy—  
to make  
good bread  
with  
**ROYAL  
YEAST  
CAKES***

FULL DIRECTIONS  
ON EVERY PACKAGE

E.W. GILLETT CO. LTD.  
TORONTO, CAN.

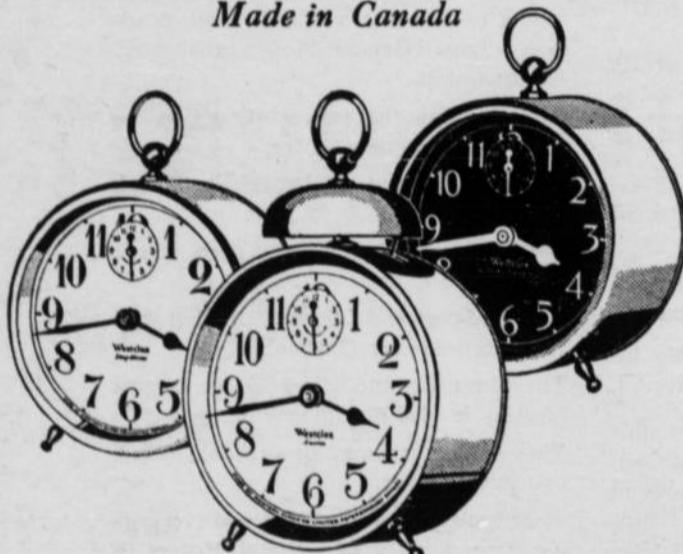
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Made in Canada



Make every minute count

TODAY a good alarm clock is one of the most important pieces of equipment on the farm.

You have a schedule to maintain. Every minute counts. Success may depend on your alarm clock.

If it's a Westclox you know it will do its duty by calling you promptly. Amer-

ica, Sleep-Meter and Jack o'Lantern make good on the farm. Their sturdy construction, their faithful performance and their reasonable price have won them a place in many a home.

Built in Canada by skilled Canadian workmen who pride themselves on their work.

WESTERN CLOCK CO., Limited, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Big Ben	Baby Ben	America	Sleep-Meter	Jack o'Lantern	Pocket Ben	Glo-Ben
\$4.50	\$4.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$5.00

## SELLING AT A PROFIT

The best market for used equipment is the place where the largest number of people are in the habit of buying, selling or exchanging such articles. The Guide's 80,000 readers are scattered over every district in the West, and include homesteaders,

ranchers, grain and mixed farmers. Every day some of them are looking for just what you have to sell, or they may be offering at a bargain price the very article you want. Read and use Guide Classified Ads. and watch your wealth increase.

**Men—!**  
**Save \$16**

On Your  
Fall Suit or  
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Have it tailored to your own measure by Tip Top Tailors, the largest one-price tailors in the world.

Go to the nearest Tip Top store or agency today. Choose any fabric you wish—they're all \$27. Largest stock of woolens in all Canada to select from. Latest style. Perfect fit guaranteed.

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Please send me your style book, samples of cloth and patented self-measurement forms for Tip Top One-Price Made-to-Measure Clothes.

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**Serve it  
to your  
family**

**Serve it  
to your  
guests**

*This  
Raisin  
Gelatine  
Pudding!*

THERE is a new delight for raisin lovers in this most delicious combination of raisins and other wholesome fruits perfectly blended with Knox Sparkling Gelatine. Not only do you get the benefit of the real fruit, but also the health-giving qualities of the purest of gelatine.

For A Real Treat Try This  
**"RAISIN GELATINE PUDDING"**

$\frac{1}{2}$  envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup Sun-Maid seedless raisins  
1 orange 1 cup whipped cream  
4 bananas  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cold water  
2 tablespoons powdered sugar  
Steam raisins until plump. Soak gelatine in cold water 10 minutes. Rub bananas through sieve; add orange juice and a little grated rind, raisins and sugar. Dissolve gelatine over hot water; strain into fruit mixture. Stir till it thickens; fold in whipped cream and pour into cold, wet molds; chill, and when firm turn out and garnish with whipped cream.

For the Sake of Health  
and Economy Always Use

**KNOX  
SPARKLING  
GELATINE**

"The Highest Quality for Health"

One package of Knox Sparkling Gelatine makes four different desserts or salads, each sufficient for six persons.

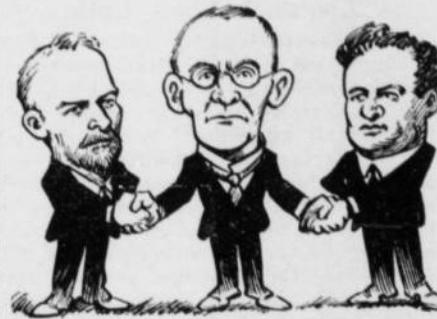
A Cooking School  
in Your Kitchen - Free

Mrs. Knox's books give plain and complete instruction for the easy making of desserts, salads, candies and other unusual dainty dishes. They also include many recipes and helpful suggestions for utilizing left overs delightfully, which even the most experienced housewife will welcome. Sent Free, if you mention your grocer's name and enclose 4¢ for postage.

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Montreal

years and then have to sit around helplessly and see things get all balled up so that you only sit for a few months.

And Bill Irvine, of Calgary—beg pardon, Wetaskiwin—is back a full fledged M.P. again. This time however, it is not as a Labor M.P., but as a U.F.A. with Labor trimmings. After his defeat last fall he got himself a farm up in the north, and has been there long enough already to qualify as a candidate and lick an old-timer. He put on a whirlwind campaign and when it comes to making speeches he takes the dust from nobody. The House will now hear more about the Major Douglas scheme of credit reform. He will have quite a time making all the members understand it. Douglas himself tried to get it through the heads of the parliamentary committee on banking and currency in 1922, but the more he explained it the more puzzled they looked. Perhaps if Douglas understood the scheme a little better



Woodsworth and Heaps welcome Adshead as a fifty per cent. addition to the Labor party

himself he wouldn't have so much trouble getting others to see through it.

Where Irvine lost out last October, H. B. Adshead won out this September. He is a Labor man with U.F.A. trimmings, and got great support from the embattled farmers of that part of East Calgary, which spreads out over the landscape. His election brings the membership of the Labor group in the House up to three, an increase, as Woodsworth has remarked, of 50 per cent.

One thing about Labor in western cities is that it votes for Labor. In Toronto the Labor candidates were both defeated, and one of them contributed his deposit to the Dominion treasury. Down there Labor talks socialism but votes Tory. But just as Toronto is the Tory capital of the Dominion so Winnipeg is the Labor capital. It has a whole batch of Labor representatives in the Manitoba legislature. In Winnipeg, Labor, with its outposts in Calgary and other cities, more nearly resembles the Old Country Labor party than anything else we have in Canada. It has its upper fringe of intellectuals too. They may not be literary lights like George Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells, but they have their university degrees. And they can talk. Woodsworth and Irvine and Ivens all had pulpit experience before they drifted into the Labor movement and politics.

Rhodes Scholar Elected

Winnipeg South Centre won some recognition in this election. It is the largest constituency in the West, and was won by Jos. T. Thorson, who turned an adverse majority of 4,962 into a favorable one of 512 for the Liberal cause. He is said to be the first Rhodes Scholar to go to Ottawa. Shades of Cecil Rhodes, whose plan was to pick out the best all round men in our universities, give them two years at Oxford or Cambridge and develop a school of Imperial statesmen, have we had to wait for a quarter of a century to have one elected to the House of Commons! Mr. Thorson is of Icelandic descent, and has been dean of the Manitoba law school. Despatches from Ottawa have mentioned his name among those who may be selected for cabinet rank.

The result of the election is just about as the farmers of the West should like it. King can carry on but he is half a dozen short of a clear majority. If he doesn't get down to brass tacks and bring down a real program of legislation, as he did last winter, the westerners can make it hot for him. Outside the two historic parties there are

**PAUL REVERE  
had a  
SOUND  
HORSE**



**It pays to keep them sound**

The minute a horse is laid up by some minor ailment you lose his productiveness, and possibly for all time to come.

When a swollen tendon appears—a strain, a bruise, lameness of any kind—treat it with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Don't delay. It pays to stop these ills at once. And this famous standard remedy will do it.

Apply Gombault's yourself. Just follow directions on the bottle.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

Leaves no scar or blemish. Remember this remedy has been standard on farms and in America's finest stables for over 40 years. Get it from your druggist—\$2.00 per bottle—or direct from us on receipt of price.

The Lawrence-Williams Company  
Toronto, Ont.

**GOMBAULT'S  
*Caustic*  
BALSAM**

**To The  
OLD COUNTRY  
FOR  
Christmas  
New Year's**



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**Canadian Pacific Service  
Rail --- Steamer  
Special Sleeping Cars**

Direct to the ship's side at West Saint John  
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S.S. MONTROYAL - December 7 - Liverpool  
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(Book Early)  
for choice accomodation**

The Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent will give you full information, and arrange every detail of your trip

**CANADIAN PACIFIC  
IT SPANS THE WORLD**

# So Truly Fine "SALADA" GREEN TEA

**TEA**  
Drink it and you will say "Superb".

## Ship Your Livestock

Ship your Livestock to Market instead of selling in the country and get more money for yourself

Ship in Co-operative loads for sale by

**UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS**  
LIMITED  
WINNIPEG MOOSE JAW CALGARY EDMONTON



What Has Fashion Approved for This Season?

Not only women, but the men-folk, desire to be in style and correct in their dress these days.

In looking for a medium from which to choose up-to-date clothing, the EATON Catalogue will receive first consideration from most people in this country.

We take pride in being able to say to you that now, more than ever, you may rest assured that the selection of an attire from this Catalogue will mean that you can dress to suit your taste and be clothed in a style that will meet the dictates of fashion.

And, in addition, the EATON favorable price marking enables you to dress to advantage at a most reasonable cost.

The fashion Centres of the World are all Represented in  
**EATON'S CATALOGUE**  
FALL AND WINTER  
1926-1927

**T. EATON CO.** LIMITED  
WINNIPEG CANADA

Sell Surplus Farm Equipment with a Classified Ad.

34 members. True, they are pretty well split up into groups. There are U.F.O., Progressive-Liberals, Liberal-Progres-sives and Progressives with Conserva-tive leanings. There are U.F.A. U.F.A.-Labor and Labor-U.F.A. There are straight Laborites and straight Independents. And there is Mr. Bourassa.

But there is an overwhelming majority in the House who want more Robb budgets, who believe the governor-general should take the premier's advice no matter who that premier is, who want the Crow's Nest agreement left alone, the Hudson Bay Railway completed with all despatch, the Customs Department regenerated, the National Railways kept out of politics and the Grain Act amended along the lines of the Campbell amendment. The majority want all these things, and they could get them all—if it wasn't for the Senate. And the Senate had better not fly too high or the majority may take a notion to give it an overhauling.

### Livestock Pools Unite

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Marketing Association, better known as the Saskatchewan Livestock Pool, and the Saskatchewan Hog Pool, have reached an agreement by which they are to be merged. The hog pool was started under the auspices of the Farmers' Union before amalgamation with the Grain Growers' Association. The merging of the two organizations will strengthen the position of the livestock pool from an operating standpoint.

The livestock pool is now half-way toward its objective of 1,000 car loads a year, and it has been decided to launch a province-wide campaign in October to complete the sign-up. To strengthen the financial position of the pool and to enable it to acquire handling and processing facilities, the livestock pool contract has been revised to make provision for deductions not exceeding 2 per cent. of the gross receipts from the sale of livestock. Immediately the objective has been attained the provisional board will make arrangements for the election of a permanent board of directors. Five delegates will be elected in each of the seven districts into which the province will be divided for the purpose of the pool.

An advisory committee consisting of G. H. Williams, Seamans, representing the Hog Pool, and J. G. Robertson, representing the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association, has been appointed to the pool.

### Warning Is Issued

W. R. Wood, formerly secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba, now secretary of the Manitoba Temperance Alliance, has issued the following warning against the signing of a petition now being circulated in Manitoba, and asking for a loosening up of the liquor legislation of the province:

"The people of Manitoba in town and country are being solicited to sign a petition—ostensibly for the stopping of bootlegging and the saving of the boys and girls—and hundreds are signing it.

"The petition in reality asks for the passing of an act opening legal sale of beer, by private parties and for private profit, through 10 distinct channels outside of government control. It is the absolute negation of the government control principle, providing for sale of beer in clubs, at banquets, in groceries, as well as in beer parlors and hotels, and reducing the age limit to include among purchasers boys and girls of 18. Every citizen ought to be on guard and refuse to be a party to further debauching Manitoba to enrich the brewers."

**GUNS** SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLIES  
Write for Catalog and our prices for  
**RAW FURS**  
JOHN HALLAM, Limited  
357 HALLAM BUILDING TORONTO

**Corrugated Galvanized Steel Roofing**

Fire, Lightning and Weather Proof  
Write for Prices

**Western Steel Products, Ltd.**  
Amalgamated with Metallic Roofing Co.  
WINNIPEG  
Branches—Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver 15

## Sample Prices

No. 1 Spring Chickens, over 4½ lbs. 24c to 26c  
No. 1 Fowl, over 6 lbs. 22c to 24c

Prices in proportion for other weights and grades

Ship by Express—We Supply Coops

**CRESCENT CREAMERY COMPANY WINNIPEG LIMITED**

## ROYAL F. Winter Fair

Royal Coliseum, Toronto

12-20 November 12-20

Entries Close October 23

### To Rural Canada!

At the "Royal" there is something to see, something to learn and something to suit all, not merely a place to go for a visit.

For information and prize list write: A. P. WESTERVELT, Manager, 146 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

E. M. CARROLL, D. O. BULL, President, Vice-President.  
EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILWAYS

**WOOL**  
WOOL GROWERS ORGANIZATION

### WARM WOOLLENS

The cold weather will soon be here. Be ready by writing for our free catalogue of GUARANTEED WOOLEN GOODS. Everything in woollen clothing for men, women and children. Write Dept. H.

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited  
Lennoxville, Que. Toronto 2, Ont.  
Regina, Saskatchewan



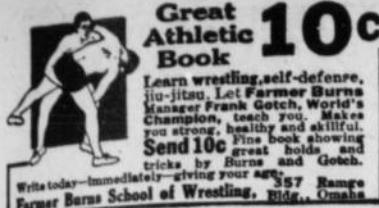
## The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan  
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

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## Home-made Supply of Fine Cough Syrup

Better Than Ready-made Cough Syrups and Saves About \$2.00. Easily Prepared.

If you combined the curative properties of every known "ready-made" cough remedy, you probably could not get as much real curative power as there is in this home-made syrup, easily prepared in a few minutes.

Get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup, or clarified honey, as desired. The result is a full pint of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for three times the money. Tastes pleasant and never spoils.

This Pinex and Syrup preparation gets right at the cause of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the phlegm, stops the throat tickle and heals the irritated membranes so gently and easily that it is really astonishing.

A day's use will usually overcome the ordinary cough and it is splendid for bronchitis, hoarseness and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract and palatable guaiacol, which has been used for generations to break severe coughs.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

**PINEX**  
FOR COUGHS

## STOP SCRATCHING DANDRUFF

and Unnatural Loss of Hair

To-night—give your hair and scalp a thorough washing with a pure, stimulating shampoo like that made by Seven Sutherland Sisters. Then when the hair is dry apply a little Hair Fertilizer, supplied with Scalp Cleaner. It nourishes the hair roots.

Follow this plan and the menace of thin, dry, dead hair will never worry you. If your druggist cannot supply you, write direct for this new package.

Seven Sutherland Sisters  
Hair and Scalp Cleaner  
with Hair Fertilizer—50c

**Write for Free Sample**  
195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

## Tanlac Restores Woman to Health

Sufferer from Digestive Disorders and Sleeplessness Was Unable to Stand Slight Exertion. Appetite, Strength and Nerves Now Normal.

"It is with pleasure," says Mlle. Philomene Lacombe, 1876 Orleans Street, Montreal, "that I endorse this wonderful medicine.

"Before I started to take Tanlac, I was weak and nervous. The slightest exertion fagged me out. I could rest but little. I could never eat fried foods without suffering real agony. My weight dropped from 131 to 113 pounds.

"Tanlac was recommended to me. I tried it, and could notice the improvement after the first bottle. Now I am taking my fifth and feel perfectly well. I can eat anything I choose. I gained 12 pounds. My work is a pleasure now."

Tanlac, made from roots, barks and herbs, is a tonic for ailing bodies. Builds strength and health. You, too, will notice the difference after your first bottle. Buy it from your druggist today!



## New Co-operative Plan

A despatch from Washington states that a new plan for the co-operative marketing of agricultural products has been announced by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.

Producers, under this plan, would organize into wheat pools, cotton pools, and pools for other crops. Organically, it is a broad extension of co-operative marketing, as numbers of co-operatives would unite in a pool of their crop, withholding it from the market if conditions are not satisfactory.

In its financial aspects it is an extension of the basic idea contained in so-called agriculture credit corporations. Farmers cannot get money directly now from the intermediate credit banks for other than marketing purposes, but are required to organize an agricultural credit corporation.

The credit banks lend money to these corporations at 4 or 4½ per cent. and the corporation lends it to the farmer at 5½ or 6 per cent., the profit of 1½ per cent. going for overhead expenses. There are over 100 of these corporations now functioning.

In the financial arrangements the pool would occupy the place of the credit corporation, as under the present system. Jardine explained that the plan would be worked out under legislation the administration presented to Congress last session, which was turned down, providing a loan fund of \$100,000,000 to aid co-operative marketing.

"The federal government," said Mr. Jardine, "would lend money at 4 per cent. to a central co-operative agency. This agency would lend the money to pools in various parts of the country at 6 per cent., and the 2 per cent. profit would be put into a sinking fund for overhead expenses and emergency purposes.

The central agency, managed by competent leaders, would study domestic and world markets, seasonal demands, etc., it would supply information and management for its organization, just as a central office of any large corporation does for its branch offices.

### Would Stabilize Prices

"Pools would be around commodities. By purchasing a sufficient amount of the total production of any commodity each year, the co-operative association would be able to stabilize prices, cause a steady flow of any commodity to the best markets, and check dumping."

The pools, he said, would have collective bargaining power, similar to that in industry.

"A wheat co-operative, with a central sales agency, located at one of our great terminal centres, that had in its possession a hundred to two hundred million bushels of wheat, would be a powerful incentive in stabilizing prices, in avoiding gluts, and in getting back to the farmers the maximum amount of money," Mr. Jardine said. "It won't be necessary for farmers to control the entire output of any commodity in order to wield a powerful influence in the markets, but co-operation will not get the wheat grower very far if five or ten thousand co-operatives try to operate independently of each other. They must organize a central sales agency, if they expect to have any influence in the market and to provide for themselves bargaining power."

Twelve years ago, according to the deputy minister of highways of Ontario, 59 per cent. of the traffic of that province was horse-drawn, and 41 per cent. motor-driven. Now motor traffic is 98 per cent. of the total and 2 per cent. is horse-drawn. There are 400,000 cars licensed and 120 motor bus firms operate 3,000 commercial busses in the province. Since the advent of the motor car the province has spent \$94,000,000 on highway improvement. So far motor licenses have brought \$29,000,000 in revenue and the gasoline tax is yielding about \$3,000,000 a year.

In the new city of Canberra, capital of Australia, all mercantile business will be done through the co-operative store. The government has so ordered it. The new parliament buildings will be ready for occupancy next year, and the store will be ready also.



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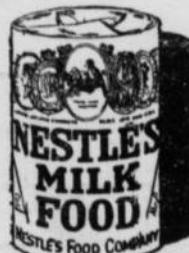
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### Uncle Sam is Proud of These

*Continued from Page 11*

under the Stars and Stripes. Truly the list is great: singers, actors, painters, novelists and poets.

The name of Mary Pickford comes to mind first, although the tale includes May Irwin, the actress born in Whitby; Margaret Anglin, whose stage career goes back to Ottawa; Madama Albani, who began life as Emma Lajeunesse, of Chambly, Quebec; among the writers, Basil King, a P.E. Islander; Harvey O'Higgins, once of Whitby; George Patullo, who saw the light of day in Woodstock, Ont., Elinor Glyn, a Torontonian, who lived long in England before going to Hollywood; Geoffrey O'Hara, the Chatham song writer on whom Caruso smiled; and neither last nor least, Walt Mason, whose prose verse brings in an income that his native Newcastle, Ont., would never have supplied.

Mary Pickford, the sweetheart of the English speaking world, was born Gladys Smith, in a tiny cottage on one of Toronto's impressive elm-shaded streets in the year—well, no man who has been ensnared by the charm of those tresses on the screen will ever write that in cold print for in the years to come it would destroy the pleasant illusion of her immortal youth.

Quite another type of entertainer, but one who commands equal respect in his own sphere is Ovila Chapdelaine, better known to the general public as Jack Delaney, light heavy-weight champion of the world, by reason of his victory over Paul Berlenbach during the past summer. Delaney was born at St. Francois, Quebec, in 1900.

### Bankers and Engineers

Americans have always admired the Canadian banking system and the personnel of Canadian chartered banks has always been a favorite recruiting ground. Likewise Canadian civil engineers are much sought after. From one particular graduating class from Manitoba University, 90 per cent. of the civil engineers are now permanently engaged in the United States.

It is, of course, regrettable that so many of our brightest youths educated at great expense by the state should be lost to Canada's future, but as the United States is our debtor in this respect, so also do we stand in debt to Great Britain. Consider, too, that the United States redresses the balance by providing us with the occasional Sir Henry Thornton, H. W. Wood, or Sir George Perley.

The list of successful American business men who had their origin in Canada is a long one. At the head of it stands the name of Jas. J. Hill, railroad magnate and builder of America's northwestern empire. Hill began life in a Quaker school in his native Guelph, Ont. The curtain rang down 77 years later when he was throwing the last ounce of his irrepressible energy into the support of the Allied war loans then being floated in the United States. Hill came to St. Paul when it was a town of 5,000. He lived to see it the centre of the greatest spring wheat area of his time, the consummation of his own dream. But he saw beyond that. He saw the inevitable changes which agriculture must go through, and he it was who first clearly enunciated the doctrine of conservation, now a cardinal principle in the development of America's natural resources.

Lest it should shock our national pride to realize that so many Canadians have emigrated to find the conditions for success, let me make the obvious answer that equally attractive opportunities exist in this country for most of us. Who shall say that Jim Hill's victories were more glorious or satisfying than Lord Stratton's, or that Secretary Lane's administrative record was greater than Sir Wilfrid Laurier's? For the man of mediocre talent, the large return movement of Canadians mentioned at the beginning of this article answers the question. Let us be proud of stars which have burst into brilliance after leaving this country without discounting the cheerfulness of the candles which remain behind.



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October 1, 1926

# Interesting Farm Women

The first of a series of articles in *The Guide* on interesting and notable farm women---A story of Mrs. J. Holmes, president of the Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool

By AMY J. ROE

SOME people farm, largely because they happen to have been born into a farm environment, and just naturally follow the occupation which their parents before them followed, others go farming because of their love of the life of it.

This Canadian West of ours is setted by a great many people who have come from a vastly different setting from that in which they now find themselves. Perhaps not many farm women have had the experience of going from a Methodist minister's parsonage home into a farm house and rejoicing in the change. That, however, has been the experience of Mrs. J. Holmes, of Asquith, better known to *Guide* readers as the president of the Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool.

Born in the little village of Ollerton, Nottinghamshire, England, Bertha Reaville, daughter of a builder and contractor, never dreamed that she would one day live on a farm in Western Canada. As a child she romped with her playmates in the lovely old Sherwood Forest, made famous by the feats of Robin Hood and his merry men. While yet in her teens she married John Holmes, a young Englishman who had trained for the Methodist ministry. Four years later Mr. Holmes decided to go to Canada. So in 1905 they came, going straight to Russell, Manitoba. There, as a young girl just turned 20, she had to make new friends, learn new customs and undertake the social duties which fall to the lot of a minister's wife. No small task!

#### Goes to New Home

In 1907 Mr. Holmes was asked to take charge of church services at Asquith, Saskatchewan. Mrs. Holmes had been visiting with friends at Wapella, and wrote her husband asking that she might drive across country to her new home by horse and buggy. It was a long trip, fully 200 miles, but Mrs. Holmes and a woman friend companion found it a venture that attracted by its very novelty.

"I suppose my entry into Asquith could be described as a triumphal one," laughed Mrs. Holmes, when talking over the experiences of those early days with the writer, "for I sat on top of a mattress which had been placed on the top of our wagon-load of furniture. The horse hitched to the buggy had been tied behind the wagon."

That was a year of heavy crop, and Asquith was the marketing centre of a large territory. Quite frequently the tiny house occupied by the minister and his wife was called upon to afford hospitality to travellers and visitors.

Musical talent was greatly lacking in the early days of the settlement of the West, and the young minister's wife was greatly in demand for accompanying and training singers for concerts. "I think I played for seven concerts that first winter I was here," said Mrs. Holmes. But later her musical talent was turned to a very practical use. A number of the people living in the neighborhood wished their children to be given a musical



Mrs. J. Holmes

education, and Mrs. Holmes rode horseback around the district teaching music, riding as far as 15 miles in a day. With the odd dollar earned in this way she was able to have little comforts which otherwise would have been impossible.

In 1908 Mr. Holmes decided to go homesteading and located about 10 miles out of Asquith. Later he sold his homestead farm and moved nearer to the village of Asquith to his present farm.

There in 1919 they built a cozy house which has a most pleasant location as it overlooks the wide and treed valley of the Eagle Creek. In the distance, from the windows of the living-room, can be seen the blue line of the Eagle Hills along the western horizon.

"I love the farm," Mrs. Holmes declared. "I have never been so happy as I have been since we moved to our own farm. I like the work and I like the freedom of it. There are so few social duties and a farm woman's home is very much her own domain."

Since coming to Canada Mrs. Holmes has twice visited England, once in 1908 and again in 1921, but on both occasions she was delighted to get back to this country. She had discovered her proper niche in life and took pleasure in fitting into that niche. Very soon it was to widen out and offer her new and unexpected fields of work.

#### A New Interest

At that time the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers were making good progress in organization work in the province, and Mrs.



Upper—The cosy house on the Holmes farm, which overlooks the pretty valley of the Eagle Creek. In the lower picture Mrs. Holmes is seen feeding her ducks. The older ones tried to walk out of the picture, but The Guide camera caught a few of them.

Holmes became interested in their work. She worked with others to form the Asquith local in 1918. The following winter she was appointed as delegate to the annual convention of the Grain Growers. The farm women present at that convention must have sensed her natural born qualities of leadership, for they immediately elected her as director for the federal district in which she resided, a position which she held until she resigned it to take on the more onerous duties of the chairmanship of the provisional committee selected to start organiza-

tion machinery going for the egg and poultry pool.

Mrs. Holmes has been a familiar figure at the Grain Growers' convention ever since her first year of attendance. She was the first marketing convener appointed by the Women's Section. At the time she was given that office, the members and officers had only a hazy idea of just what would be the work and study of a marketing convener. But Mrs. Holmes soon discovered what lines should be specially studied by farm women in Saskatchewan, and concentrated her attention on dairy and poultry produce.

By frequent consultation with officials of the Department of Agriculture, instructors at the University and business men engaged in the trade, she was able to sort out those things which were of greatest interest and importance to the women who lived back on the farms and who had neither the time nor the opportunity to discover these things for themselves. The result was that the presentation of the marketing report soon became a feature of the convention. There could be no doubt of the interest in it, for the farm women present plunged right into an earnest discussion of it. Pretty soon the men folks heard about it and the suggestion came that Mrs. Holmes' report should be given at a session of the main convention so that they might have an opportunity of hearing it. Then it was not long until the first steps were being taken to form an egg and poultry pool for Saskatchewan.

#### Elected President of Pool

It is fitting that a woman should be selected as president of that organization when it was finally launched in the winter of 1926. People who profess to know something of agricultural statistics in Canada say that Saskatchewan's poultry population may be placed around 9,000,000. That number of birds is divided up into a great many small flocks, perhaps averaging about 60 to a flock. Poultry raising may be one of the coming great industries of Saskatchewan, but at the present time it is very much of a side-line. It is a safe guess to say that the great percentage of those 9,000,000 hens are fed and cared for by the farm women of Saskatchewan.

At the first meeting of pool delegates there were 35 present, representing 35 sub-districts of the province, of which nine of that number were men. It was at that meeting that Mrs. Holmes was elected president.

Mrs. Holmes, by reason of her past experience and study, was better fitted for that position than any other farm woman in Saskatchewan. On more than one occasion she has visited neighboring provinces in connection with the marketing of farm produce. Once she was sent to Ottawa to a conference of the Produce Merchants' Association by the Saskatchewan government, as a representative of the producers. She has been named as a member of the Saskatchewan committee of the World's Poultry Congress, which is to meet in Canada for the first time in 1927. She is the first woman in Canada to be paid this honor.

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**T**HOSE of us who, of necessity, must stay at home to carry on the ordinary routine of life, preparing three meals a day for hungry people, washing dishes, making beds, sweeping floors and dusting, frequently get our adventures second-hand. We manage this by reading novels and tales of travel of real people whose work or inclination takes them into remote and interesting, perhaps dangerous, corners of the world. Second-hand adventure is something not to be altogether scorned. It has some points in its favor. In the first place it is not expensive and in the second it does not disrupt quiet family life or personal comfort, and thirdly, it is probably the safest way to get thrills out of life.

During these fall days everybody on the farm is so much concerned with threshing and wet weather that we haven't much time to go adventure seeking. But even at that we can find time to pause and marvel at a true story of an English girl who went adventure hunting, and won for herself the title of "The Uncrowned Queen of the Mesopotamia." Recent news items have carried notices of her death. The outside world knew little of her and now stories of her life are just beginning to come out. In the September number of *The Woman Citizen* appears an article from the pen of Marguerite Harrison, which tells a tale of the life of that most extraordinary woman, Gertrude Bell:

"The daughter of a steel baron, Gertrude Bell could have had or done anything she liked. Certainly 30 years ago not many girls in England in her position would have chosen the career she picked. At a time when few except those who were looking forward to earning their own living went in for college, Gertrude Bell went to St. Margaret's College, Oxford, where in due course she graduated with highest honors. She specialized in archaeology, a rare choice then for a woman, and it was not long before her work began to attract the attention of scholars and archaeologists. For twenty years following her graduation she spent most of her time in the Middle East. Meanwhile, in connection with her purely scientific work Gertrude Bell found it useful to learn Arabic, Turkish and many of the tribal dialects, and with the knowledge of these languages she acquired a marvellous familiarity with actual conditions."

Later Miss Bell was to put this knowledge to use for her own country. But that was something about which Gertrude Bell least of all was willing to talk. She saw the British Empire menaced by a flood of Teuton imperialism, and began to make observations on political and economic conditions for the British foreign office. The writer, during her stay in the Middle East, heard from many sources that long before the war the Germans had put a price upon her head.

"It was not until the beginning of the War that the public in England became aware of the fact that Gertrude Bell was anything more than a distinguished and scholarly writer of travel books and works on archaeology. She had just emerged from the Arabian desert, a trip that won her the gold medal of the Royal Geographic Society, when, in 1915, she was enrolled in the Intelligence Division in the British army with the rank of captain.

Then of her work during those years when Great Britain was defending a dozen different fronts: "Sometimes she took a side trip into the desert to win over and secure the active co-operation of some Bedouin sheik in the campaign

against the Turks and Germans. Sometimes she travelled far afield for the purpose of obtaining political and military information. It has been said that she even got into Bagdad during the German occupation, dressed as a native woman, just as Colonel Lawrence in the Syrian campaign made excursions within the Turkish lines.

"After the Armistice she stayed on in Bagdad, first as a member of the Arab Bureau which co-operated with the military authorities in exercising provisional administration over Mesopotamia. Later, when Great Britain formally took over the mandate from the League of Nations and proceeded to make it into a small kingdom under the name of Iraq, she was appointed Oriental secretary to Sir Percy Cox, the first High Commissioner, and at the time of her death was serving under Sir Henry Dobbs, his successor."

In Bagdad she was most in evidence officially as director of antiquities. No expedition could obtain permission to excavate at Ur or Kish or elsewhere without her consent, and every object had to be accounted for. She periodically visited the places where the expeditions were working, looked over the finds and picked a third of the spoils for the national museum of Bagdad.

Naturally one wishes to know what manner of person this Gertrude Bell was, so did Miss Harrison, who found wherever she went in Bagdad enquiring concerning conditions, that she was told to "ask Miss Bell." So she went to visit her. "I was ushered into a small room with a high ceiling and long French windows facing the river. It was the untidiest room I have ever seen—chairs, tables, and sofa being littered with documents, maps, pamphlets, papers in English, French and Arabic. At the desk, piled high with documents that overflowed to the carpet, sat a slender woman in a smart sports frock. There was nothing of the hardened, weather-beaten explorer in her looks or bearing. Her delicate oval face with its firm mouth and chin and steel blue eyes and aureole of soft grey hair, was the face of a delicately nurtured, well-groomed woman of leisure. There was an indescribable chic about her costume down to the smallest detail. Later I found out why. Every year in the midst of her work on which the fate of peoples and kingdoms sometimes depended, Miss Bell took a trip to Paris to get new clothes for Iraq."

And again later describing an evening at Miss Bell's home: "Our hostess looked very feminine and charming that night in an exquisite gown of blue velvet. . . . The next morning she was off to visit the excavations of Ur to claim Iraq's share of the find and incidentally also to visit some of the Arab tribes lower down on the Delta of the Tigris, which had shown symptoms of dissatisfaction and restlessness.

"The better I knew Gertrude Bell, the more fascinating I found her personality. At first, in common with many other people, I wondered why she had never married, and I used to imagine that possibly there had been a blighted romance in her youth. I came to believe this was hardly probable. She was in love, but in love with an idea. She was one of those Britshers with something of the Celt in her makeup. The fast fading dream of a Great British-Asiatic Empire was no chimera to her, and she gave her life to the furtherance of this ideal."

*The Countrywoman*

# Pickles

A few suggested recipes so that you may have something different on your pickle shelf this winter

By THE COUNTRY COOK

HERE are no two ways about it, home-made pickles are a very real saving in the family budget. There are some very excellent commercial pickles on the market, the better varieties are fairly expensive, and where there is a large family a bottle of pickles disappears in the twinkling of an eye. One can make a quantity and variety of pickles at a comparatively small cost, and the right kind of pickle adds tremendously to the "relish" with which many a meal is eaten. Beet pickles are surely the finishing touch with fish of almost every kind. Mustard pickles belong particularly to boiled and salted meats, chili sauce with beef, stews and cold meats and the sweet spiced fruits with cold meats and fowl, and gherkins with salads, cold meats, etc.

Before one starts the fall "pickling bee," it is well to look over one's supply of spices, celery and mustard seed, tumeric and a bit of alum to crisp the cucumber pickles. Next year sow a few dill seeds in your garden, nothing is easier to grow, and dill pickles add variety to the pickle shelf. Last year a friend gave me a recipe for cucumber or gherkin pickles, and they have been a real treat all the year, I never had so many requests for a pickle recipe as I have had for that particular one. It is called a nine-day pickle, which sounds much more formidable than it really is.

## Nine-Day Pickle

Soak cucumbers in a fairly strong brine for three days, then let stand in cold water for three days, drain. Boil enough water to cover the pickle, add one teaspoon of powdered alum for every gallon of water, pour over the cucumbers and let stand 10 minutes. Drain well and for every four quarts of cucumbers allow the following:

3 pts. vinegar	4 lbs. white sugar
1 oz. whole allspice	1 oz. celery seed

Boil this together and pour over the cucumbers; do this for two days, and the third morning boil the vinegar mixture 10 minutes. One may use more or less sugar according to one's taste and the kind of vinegar used.

## Mixed Pickle

This is a very excellent mustard pickle, the recipe makes a large quantity:

2 cauliflower	1 head celery
24 cucumbers	2 qts. green tomatoes
3 green peppers	toes
1 qt. onions	1 c. salt
1 cabbage	

Chop the vegetables (I used the coarse cutter on the meat chopper), sprinkle with the salt and let stand over-night. In the morning add water and scald for five minutes. Drain well and pour over all the following dressing:

1 lb. mustard	1 c. flour
1 oz. tumeric	4 c. brown sugar
2 qts. vinegar	1 qt. water

Heat the vinegar, mix the mustard, tumeric and flour, stir to a smooth paste with cold water or vinegar, add to the hot vinegar and stir until the whole is smooth and fairly thick. Pour this over the vegetables. Put in sterilized jars and seal or cover with wax.

## Sweet Pickle

1 qt. ripe cucumbers	1 pt. onions
1 head cauliflower	1 qt. vinegar
1 lb. brown sugar	2 T. mixed spice

Cut the cucumbers and cauliflower in small pieces, and if the small onions are not available, cut the onions as well. Sprinkle with one cup salt, pour boiling water on to cover and let stand 24 hours. Pour off and add more boiling water to cover. Let cool, drain and add the vinegar, sugar and spices which have been boiled together.

## Dill Pickles

Cucumbers	1 c. salt
1 qt. vinegar	3 qts. water

Wash the cucumbers and pack them in jars, putting a bit of dill between the layers, cover with the vinegar, salt and water which have been boiled together. Seal in jars.

**Rhubarb Relish**

1 qt. rhubarb	1 qt. onions
1 pt. vinegar	1 1/2 lbs. brown sugar
2 tsp. cloves	1/2 tsp. allspice
1/2 tsp. salt	Pepper if liked

Boil all together until fairly thick and bottle.

**Green Tomato Pickle**

1 pk. green tomatoes	1/2 c. whole spice
2 cauliflower	1 c. salt
3 green peppers	2 qts. vinegar
12 medium sized onions	2 lbs. sugar

Wash the green tomatoes and slice, slice onions. Separate the cauliflower into small flowerets. Remove the seeds from the peppers and chop. Wash and dice the celery. Place all in a large crock or preserving kettle, sprinkling each layer with salt. Let stand overnight. In the morning drain, add one quart vinegar and two quarts of water and bring to the boil, simmer 20 minutes. Drain again. Make a syrup by boiling together the other quart of vinegar, the sugar and the spices, tied in a bag. When these have boiled for 15 minutes, add the pickle, bring to a boil and can hot. This makes five quarts.

**Green Tomato Pickle No. 2**

8 lbs. green tomatoes	4 lbs. brown sugar
1 qt. vinegar	1 tsp. mace
1 tsp. cinnamon	1 tsp. cloves

Chop the tomatoes fine, add the sugar and boil three hours or until quite thick, then add the vinegar and spices. Boil 15 minutes and seal.

## Pickled Beets

We always try to pickle beets when they are small and tender. However, the larger ones do very well if they are cut in six or eight pieces after they are boiled.

Beets	1 qt. vinegar
1 c. water	2 c. sugar
2 T. whole allspice	1 tsp. salt

Leave two inches of the top on the beets, do not cut the roots, boil until tender, rub off the skins, cut a convenient size for serving and pack in jars. Boil the sugar, water, vinegar and spices together, add the salt and pour over the beets, seal.

## Sweet Pickled Peaches

1/2 pk. peaches	1 oz. stick cinnamon
2 lbs. brown sugar	Cloves
1 pt. vinegar	

Boil vinegar, sugar and cinnamon 20 minutes. Dip peaches in hot water and rub off the "fur" with a towel. Stick four cloves in each peach. Put in the syrup and cook until soft, cooking half the peaches at a time.

## Chili Sauce

12 medium sized ripe tomatoes	2 c. sugar
1 pepper	1 T. salt
2 onions	1 tsp. cloves
2 c. vinegar	1 tsp. cinnamon
	1 tsp. allspice

Peel tomatoes and slice. Put in a preserving kettle with remaining ingredients. Heat to the boiling point and simmer until fairly thick, about one-and-a-half hours.

## Tomato and Celery Sauce

12 ripe tomatoes	2 onions
3 heads celery	1 T. salt
2 T. sugar	3 c. vinegar

Peel the tomatoes and onions, wash celery and chop all fine, add the vinegar, salt, sugar, pepper and spices if desired and boil for one-and-a-half hours.

## Cucumber Mustard Pickles

If one likes sour pickles this is a very satisfactory recipe, easy to make and sure to keep well:

Cucumbers	1 c. mustard
1 c. salt	1 gallon vinegar

Pour boiling water over the cucumbers and let them stand for 24 hours. Allow one cup salt, one cup sugar and one cup mustard to each gallon vinegar. Heat the vinegar, mix the mustard, sugar and salt with a little cold vinegar, add to the hot vinegar, boil up and pour over the cucumbers which have been drained and packed in crocks or jars.

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## What's Your Best Color

Personal charm accentuated by the right shades—Colors for different types

By ANNE DEANE

MUCH of the attractiveness of rather nondescript class take heart, because there are several neutral shades on the market that you can wear with safety. Touches of color can always be introduced in beads, rows of buttons, edgings, pipings, an artificial flower on a party dress, narrow patent leather belt, jewelry, a scarf, a bag or a bright hankie. These will redeem a dark dress from monotony and will give the costume a note of distinction that it otherwise might lack. Observe that these bright colors ought to be confined to small areas and should be selected with care.

It used to be "the thing" for older women to limit themselves to black or grey, but today there are many colors that can be worn by matrons. If the freshness and bloom of other years has departed the shades suggested for people with sallow complexions are quite applicable. Touches of color as described above should be introduced when possible to prevent monotony. The woman of mature years with clear white skin, good color and white or silvery hair is easy enough to dress, as she can wear most colors provided they are not too bright. Perhaps the most becoming are black, white, cream, navy, midnight blue, browns, purple, lavender, taupe, grey-green and old blue.

A fair blonde with golden or flaxen hair, blue, grey or brown eyes and faint color in her cheeks can wear white, cream, black, dark brown, navy, old blue, green, pink, dark red, violet and other delicate shades, but should avoid yellow, orange, maize, buff or tan, as they are too much like her own coloring. Pronounced or brilliant hues will deaden her individuality. A titan blonde has red or auburn hair, eyes of blue, grey or brown and a fair complexion, usually with plenty of color. She can select with safety, black, white, cream, green, peacock shades, grey, purple, and lavender. Red, pink and yellow are never becoming to this type because they detract from the beauty of her unusual coloring.

### What Brunettes Can Wear

Brunettes require other colors to bring out their good points. A blonde brunette who has light brown hair, grey, brown or hazel eyes and sallow complexion should choose navy, taupe, dark red, delft blue, soft green and certain shades of brown. She should never attempt to wear pink or yellow in their different shades. A girl who has black or dark brown hair, blue or dark grey eyes and complexion of varying color is classed as a pale blonde. Her best colors are white, cream, black when relieved by a touch of white or color, practically every shade of blue, dark red, green, grey and lavender. This type ought to avoid any intense color because it will overpower her. The typical olive blonde is known by her dark brown or black hair, brown or black eyes and dark complexion with red lips. Her choice should be creamy white, dark red, dark blue, rich yellow, dark green, salmon pink, taupe and certain warm shades of brown. Black, grey and dead white should be avoided. Still another type belongs to this class—the florid blonde who has the same dark hair and eyes but with rich coloring in her dark skin. Her best shades are black, creamy white, navy, peacock blue, dark green, flame, and dark red.

But, you say, I don't answer to any of those descriptions—my hair is grey or drab in color, my eyes are blue, brown or grey, and my complexion is as sallow as can be. This type is quite a common one and requires a careful selection of color so that the sallow ness is not intensified. Navy, midnight blue, warm browns, cream and neutralized or "greyed" colors are a safe choice. Often deep henna and wine shades are becoming. Those to be avoided are purple, green, yellow, orange, black, dead white, king's blue and other colors that are not subdued or greyed. If you belong to the sallow,

### If You Are Large

Large women and girls should never dress in white or bright colors because they increase the apparent size of the figure by outlining it sharply against all back grounds. On the other hand, black and greyed or inconspicuous colors permit the form to blend with the surroundings and so help to minimize its size. Big people should plan to wear one-piece dresses of a single color rather than garments combining more than one shade. Only slender women and girls can wear plaids or material with large or pronounced patterns. A person with an ill-shaped figure should dress in neutral shades so that she may blend with the general background. Custom and utility decree that a garment for daytime, the street, church or wearing at meetings or a convention should be dark and inconspicuous. Afternoon, evening or sports dresses may be brighter in color. Party frocks for girls in their 'teens can be quite gay and rich in tone or the pastel shades may be selected instead, especially in summer. Scarlet, tawny orange, rose, wine or turquoise are lovely for winter. Remember that colors are affected by artificial light, so before selecting a fabric for wear in the evenings look at it carefully after the lamps are lit.

In planning a new dress, coat or hat do not select a color simply because it is fashionable—of course if it is both up-to-date and becoming so much the better. The main point is to wear something that really suits you and increases your personal charm. The best thing for women who take quite a while to wear out a dress of cloth or silk is

to choose a color that is conservative and inconspicuous and so will not even seem to go out of date rapidly. It is a good plan to select the most becoming color and to build one's wardrobe around that, using one or two accessory colors to add interest.

In this way there will be no chance of having a hat that won't go with anything else or a dress that clashes with a coat. This scheme is the most economical as one hat and coat or dress can serve many purposes.

## That School Lunch

How the threatened illness of a delicate child caused me to do some serious thinking about lunches

By MARILLA R. WHITMORE

**W**HY is it that children always seem so much healthier in vacation time?" one country mother asked me. "It isn't that they are out of doors so much more, for they have to drive back and forth to school every day, and they have their chores to do outside, but the minute school opens Jamie begins to lag and won't eat properly, and Jane gets pale and languid and wants to sit around all the time."

I said that I believed that the school lunch was to blame for a lot of our children's ailments during the school term. "Why," she answered, "I always give them enough lunch: lots of times they bring back nearly the whole pailful untouched."

When we first moved to the country and my boys became of school age the lunch problem troubled me more than anything else, but I did not let it bother me to the extent that I gave better lunches, until the younger boy, who had been threatened with rickets in babyhood, gave all signs of a recurrence of that dread disease. Now, his trouble had been caused by mal-nourishment in babyhood, and it took the combined efforts of a specialist and several months in a children's hospital to overcome the trouble. "Was all the gain to be lost just because the child went to school?" I wondered.

The boys had always been good-natured, but now they began to quarrel incessantly. When they came in after school they would sing out, "Gee, I'm starved to death!" and away they would rush to the pantry and fill up on whatever they could find, sweets preferred."

The youngest boy refused his breakfast, neither of them would eat supper; if they could be coaxed to the table they hardly tasted a thing. Weighing the youngest boy I found that he was losing weight and was quite flabby. Sitting down I tried to study out the cause of the trouble.

Back in the days of long ago when I was country school teacher there had been lunches. The lunches were brought to school in paper parcels or in tin pails, and there was certainly a variety of food. One little fellow brought a whole pailful of hard-boiled eggs, no bread, just eggs; another brought a pail of flat-brot, a Norwegian bread made of potatoes and flour, no butter or jam on this bread, while others brought thick hunks of bread filled with greasy slices of pork, hunks of pie and cold pancakes.

### Lunches Neglected

One anaemic, sickly-looking little chap never brought a lunch. Thinking this odd I asked him about it one day, to be told that he usually started to school without breakfast so ate his lunch on the road. He had to go without food then until five o'clock, for he lived some three miles away and walked in all kinds of weather.

My boys had not been eating their lunches. Although I did not send cold pork sandwiches I will admit I did not pay much attention to the lunch, as it was a busy season and the lunches seemed but an added duty. To my query as to why they did not eat, they answered that they did not know, that I sent too much, or they didn't feel hungry.

Then and there I made up my mind that I would do something about the lunches. Whether I liked it or not, it was to be a part of the daily routine, and I must plan for it as for any other duty. So I sat down and made out a list and sent away for the things that are necessary in order to prepare an appetizing lunch. The first thing was to get a container of the proper kind. I wanted one for each boy so that each one would be responsible for the welfare of his lunch kit. I bought two kinds, and have since been sorry that I did not get the lunch boxes alike. The one made of leather had a separate box in a compartment in the bottom. In the top compartment was the thermos bottle. The other was a tin box with a thermos bottle in the lid.

A thousand white paper napkins, several rolls of oiled paper in small sheets, several small bottles with covers, jelly glasses with covers and two small aluminum molds like those used for individual jellies, were bought.

One shelf in the cabinet was kept for lunch supplies. The paper napkins folded and ready for use were on this

shelf, while the oiled paper was hung on the hook of the cabinet door. The boxes were scalped out and set on the cabinet every night with thermos bottles beside them.

There are any number of tasty sandwich fillings. Any left-over meat ground fine and mixed with salad dressing makes nice sandwiches; cream cheese, pimento cheese, peanut butter, ground English walnuts and raisins, figs, dates, jelly or jam occasionally, lettuce and radishes when in season, are all good fillings. If jars of the different fillings are prepared ahead when you have nothing much to do (if that time ever does come in a busy farm wife's days) you will find the lunch getting quite simple.

The sandwiches are the main part of the lunch, of course. For cakes, drop cakes carry better, because a light cake with frosting usually muddles everything else up and is unfit for consumption by the time the lunch is eaten. I got into the habit of sending a jelly glass full of stewed dried fruit when fresh fruit was scarce. The apple or orange is as much a part of our children's school lunch as the bread, for we do not consider fruit a delicacy but an absolute necessity. Doctor bills are more expensive than the fruit in the long run. By watching the market you can buy apples and oranges by the case, getting them much cheaper. If stewed fruit is sent, see that it is soaked overnight and stewed a long time, then it will be like fresh fruit and it does not need so much sugar.

### Dainty Dishes Possible

Puddings are nice to send. By serving puddings to the grown-ups for dinner you can always fill the little individual aluminum containers; add a dash of meringue and brown sugar and you have a tasty bit for the lunch box, one in which children delight. Aluminum spoons are a part of the lunch kit and are always kept in the box. A jello may be made. Of puddings there are all kinds: custard is good, as it gives the child the necessary egg, as does milk, cornstarch puddings, either chocolate or plain. I always add eggs to the cornstarch to make it nourishing. Quick tapioca, bread or cake, custard or rice custard are all good and the child will polish out his aluminum cup in order to get the last bite.

Instead of the pie that one often finds in the lunch pail put in a chocolate bar or a handful of dates, figs or raisins or a few nuts. They are far better for the child. The chocolate bars can be bought by the box, getting them cheaper. A few boxes of mixed biscuits kept on hand or a box of fresh sodas help with the lunch. The soda biscuits may be turned into quite elaborate affairs in short order by frosting them and sprinkling with raisins and nuts or spreading with cheese and browning in oven.

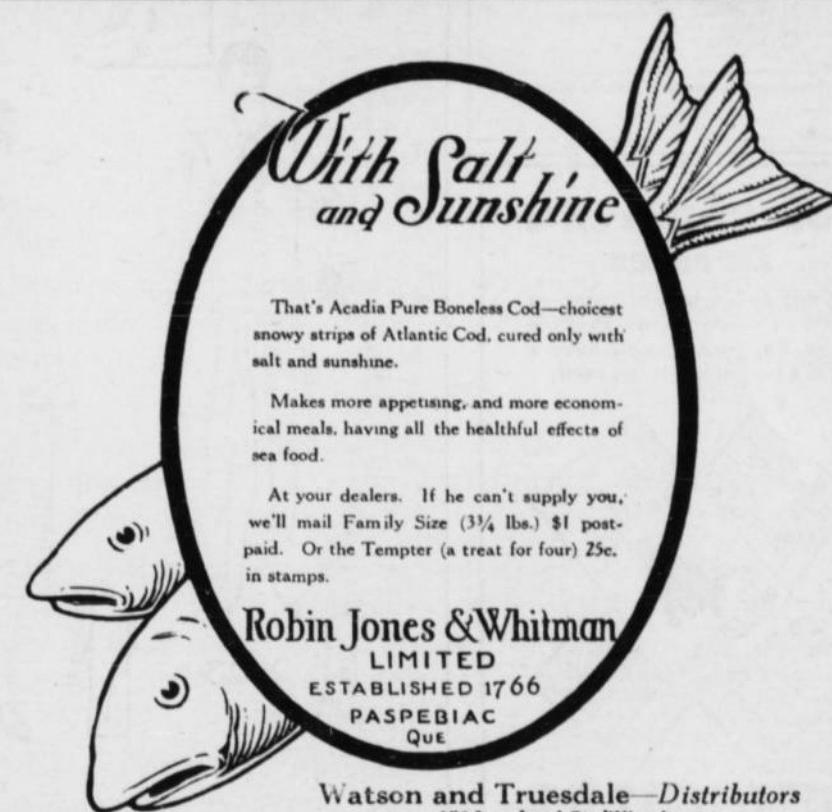
For the thermos bottle different things were tried. I did not send a great deal of cocoa, as cocoa is not supposed to be good for a child, contrary to popular belief. A vision comes before me of each of my country school children with a bottle of cold tea, some of it as black as ink, not a drop of milk in it.

Good fresh milk was our standby for the thermos in cooler weather. In hot weather we varied this sometimes with orangeade or lemonade, grapeade, all home-made, so we knew what the children were getting. But during the cold months of winter soup was the best. All kinds of soup was sent so as not to sicken the children of one kind. Beef broth with rice or barley, or a good vegetable soup, made of the vegetables I canned on purpose for soup mixtures during the summer months; beef broth with macaroni, or with alphabet macaroni, was better still, as not a drop was left. Cream of celery, cream of pea, and cream of tomato soup was sent as well. I kept a small double boiler on purpose to heat the soup ready for the thermos bottle, and a small aluminum cup went into the box.

The sick boy began to gain, he slept as he should and did not refuse his porridge, while the lunch pails came home empty every night. The boys went to school every day that first winter, not missing one day of the session, which goes to show that they must have been physically fit, for they were young, eight and nine years old, and the winter was a severe one.

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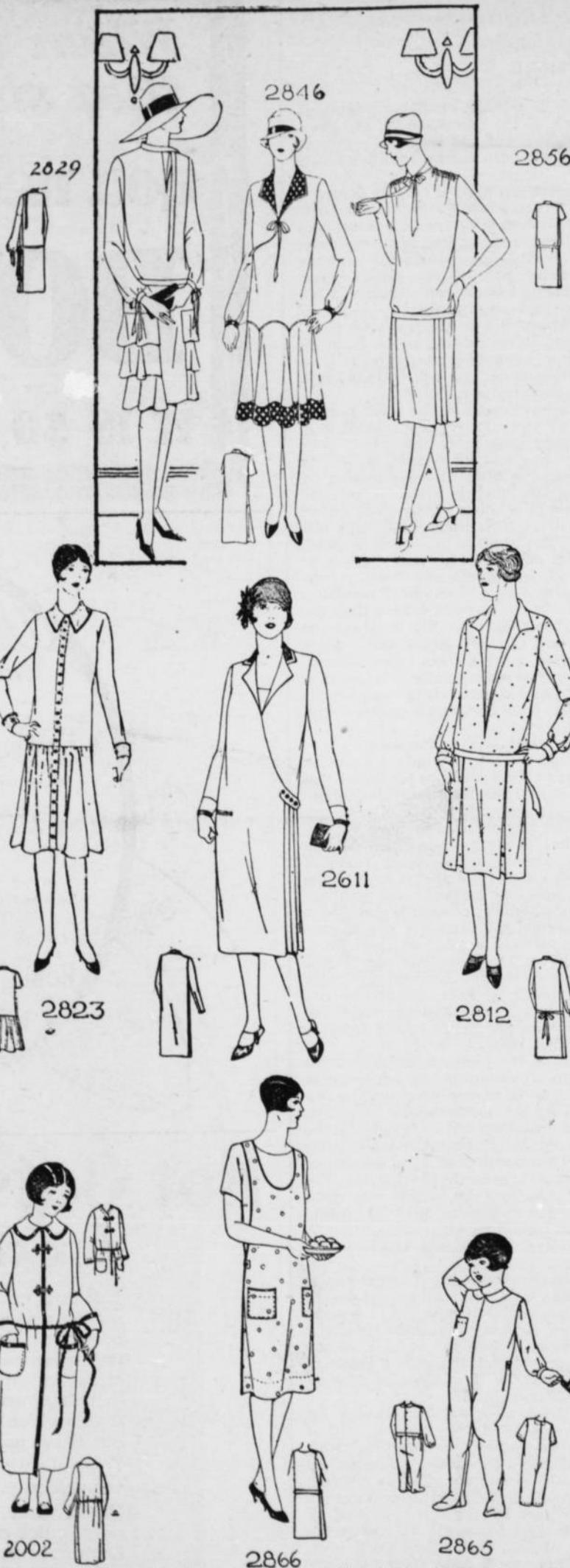
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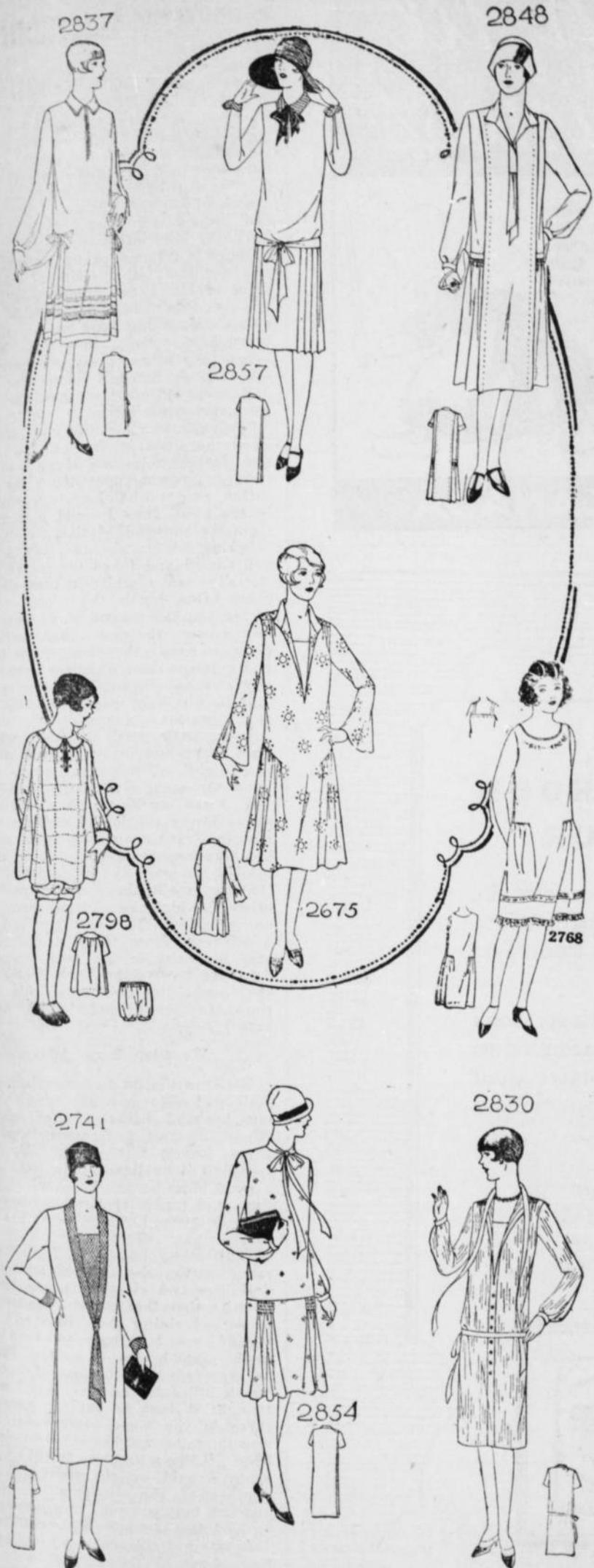
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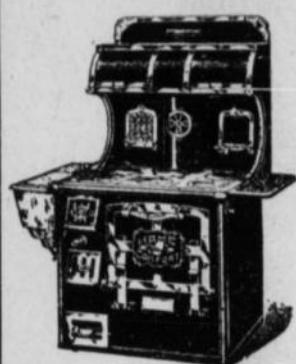
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18

# ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

## Homestead Life

Continued from Page 5

winter from Paul and Penland, at \$3.00 per head, which income, by careful handling, took us over the first and second winters. Our garden furnished us with an abundance of every kind of vegetables, even cucumbers and melons. We had milk, butter and eggs, but many times we found ourselves hard pressed for bodily needs, but there always seemed a way out. One day a bachelor rancher brought a sack of clothes, remarking that they had no use for them. "They were some the boss left last summer." On opening it I found pants, overcoat and two swallow tailed coats of evening dress of the finest French broadcloth. All of these made serviceable garments. My oldest boys had overalls of broadcloth, strange to relate. Never before, I venture to say, were overalls made of swallow-tail coats. Our children went barefoot most of the time from spring till fall.

My husband liked his work and we liked the climate. But oh! the homesick feeling when we thought of the children growing up without any education, except what I could teach them in the small time I could squeeze out from my household duties.

Spring came again, and May. A year had passed and I had not looked upon the face of a white woman since I came. One day in the winter a band of Indians had walked in, two men and two women, the first I had ever seen close at hand; they begged for bread and antelope meat which we gave them. Cowboys, ranchers galore, came to talk and to fill their empty stomachs, but not a woman dawned on my horizon till my little Irish neighbor, with a kind heart, and ready wit, who was to live eight miles up the river, came upon the scene with her big husband and three small children! I shall never forget the joy of seeing a white woman's face again. Upon my asking her what we were going to do if we needed a doctor, she laughed and said, "Shure we'll have to dope each other," which we did on more than one occasion. The next year a young missionary from Queen's University was sent out to the field, extending from the Bow to the Little Bow rivers. He taught the children in his spare time, for his board, which helped greatly.

### We Give Some Advice

We always went to Langevin for our mail and shipment of groceries, and my husband often advised our old friend, the section foreman, to put his extra money into cattle instead of spending it on liquor. He, thinking it a good idea, bought five head of yearlings and turned them over to my husband to keep for him, or rather look after them. They were what was called "Manitoba Dogies." Unlike the range cattle, they stayed around the buildings and river flats, not making up with the other cattle. One morning while out riding they discovered the one of these "dogies" had been killed in the night by timber wolves. Farther on they found another one of the same bunch killed in the same way. So we thought it best to put the remaining three in the home pasture with two orphan colts we had brought up by hand. After a night or two the wolves made a raid on the pasture, killing another of the sectionman's heifers, and our best pet colt, thus leaving but two of the sectionman's yearlings.

It was a disagreeable job telling the man about his losses, but he decided to trade the two that were left to my husband for a good milk cow that he could keep at home. Not long after a C.P.R. train ran over her and that was the end of one, two and three, etc., and also the end of my husband advising other people to invest in cattle.

Wolves were a great menace to ranchers then, killing and eating while warm, then leaving the remains for the coyotes and killing again. Charlie Blazer, called "Charlie the wolfer," lived amongst the ranchers, hunting timber wolves and coyotes for some years. They appreciated having him around as the wolves were increasing.

October 1, 1926

For game we had rabbits, grouse and the beautiful antelope. It was quite common to see a bunch of 200 antelope or more, feeding amongst the cattle and horses.

About the years of 1903 and 1904 mange spread among the stock on the range to an alarming extent. Thousands of horses rubbed themselves raw and bleeding and died in misery. Cattle would come in to rub against hitching posts, corrals or whatever they could find, leaving blood and contamination for others. Finally they laid down and died if not taken care of. The government ordered compulsory dipping in vats, which did not entirely eradicate the evil. Finally the ranchers caught and hog-tied horses and cattle and rubbed the medicinal wash in with brushes and brooms.

#### "A Bolt From the Blue"

Now comes the year 1905. My husband had taken a bunch of cattle and horses on shares the fall before from the neighboring ranch. About April 1 of that year came a "bolt from the blue." The C.P.R. had leased all their land in a block, lying south of the railroad, to Gordon, Ironsides and Fares, and George Lane was their manager.

Small and larger ranchers, meeting each other on the range and round-up, talked and wondered what they were going to do. Word had come from headquarters that no other cattle could be kept on the range and no hay could be cut except by the leaseholders. Being a dry country no one could keep their herds on their own quarter-sections and none could do without hay.

On April 5 a lurid sky and smoke was noticed drifting toward the river! The news soon spread of a prairie fire, out near the railroad. Everyone turned out to fight, killing and cutting beesves in halves and pulling them across the line of fire with saddle horses, there being no water at all on the prairie that spring. After a day's hard work it was put out. Some grazing was left toward the river. It was supposed that some malicious person had set fire to it to spoil the range for the new lease holders.

After this everyone had to ride their cattle every day. The cattle wandered as far as 20 miles a day to get new grass. April sped into May and we realized we would have to do something soon. We got surveyors' notes of the North-West Territories and studied them to find the best location.

#### We Discover a Way Out

One Sunday night we were sitting in the twilight, our hopes were very low, the suspense was getting on our nerves. We had seven children now, with the prospects of another in November. Someone drove up in a buggy and team; it proved to be George Lane, who wished to stay all night, and told us he would buy our buildings for one of his ranches if we would sell at a fair price. We sold to him at quite a sacrifice, but it seemed the hand of Providence had intervened that we could sell at all. We got our homestead released from the Dominion government, got the owners of the cattle we had leased to sell out, and on June 29, branded and turned them over to George Lane.

Just before this, while my husband and boys and neighbors were away a large part of the time, rounding up the cattle, camping wherever night overtook them, I being at home alone with the children and having charge of the \$600 which we got in payment of our building and improvements, one night, at dusk two men travellers came along and asked if they could camp by our barn over-night. I gave them permission. I was never nervous before but I reminded myself that all the money we possessed for moving and getting settled somewhere else was in my keeping. One thought led to another and finally I began to suspect that they knew I had the money and had come to rob us. Night coming on only increased my worries. I said nothing to the children, got them to bed and stationed myself upstairs at a little window by the boy's bed, had a loaded gun in my hands and watched the barn all night. Of course, the men never

moved. In the morning at daybreak they harnessed up and went away, much to my relief.

After this there was much to be done to get ready for our journey. My husband got wagons loaded with tools, and finally we packed all our household things and were ready to go. Here was the end of our dreams on the beautiful blue Bow river! We were to leave forever this little home we had made for ourselves and go out into strange and untried places. Our garden was then yielding its best, green peas, new potatoes and everything good to eat, but we must go on a trek, across to where? Only those who have left homes behind and are obliged to wander and camp can imagine our feelings.

Well, there was a beautiful silver lining to that cloud, for we would surely go till we found a school for our children, or at least the prospect of one. Finally we decided to go north toward the C.N.R. road, then being built west from Battleford, and to take up a second homestead there, where we might take root and stay. The north country was then a wilderness as far as settlers and human beings were concerned, from where we were to start to Lloydminster to where Barr Colonists had settled two or three years before.

**Neighbors Join in the Trek North**

Several of our neighbor ranchers decided to "pull up stakes" and go north with us. So on July 20 we set out on our journey. We had four wagon loads of our own, the neighbors had three more, making seven in all. My husband drove one of our wagons, the oldest boys taking turns at the covered wagon, which contained a bed for the smaller children to sleep on the way, and a cupboard in the back for supplies. Here on this same bed, bread for the multitude was rising while we travelled our way. It was to be baked at night after we unloaded our cook stove. Our little boys of eight and ten were given a team of saddle horses and the democrat. It was loaded down with our chickens in a crate behind. Upon this our extension table was placed, bottom side up and on top was piled saddles and the loose things wanted every day, such as ropes, bridles, tools, etc. We had many a laugh at this part of the caravan, but of this comes later.

Our company consisted of five men, seven children and myself. My friend and only woman neighbor on our side of the river, had decided to stay behind with her children (there being now a small baby) while her husband came with us to find a location. Before starting, plenty of provisions were bought to last us on the journey for no stores could be found on the way. The men took a bunch of horses along, but most of them and all of the cattle were left behind till we should decide on a place to locate. We made only a few miles the first day, travelling east and camping in J. D. McGregor's ranch field. The next day we went in sight of Stair Ranch, near what is now Redcliffe, Alta., and camped there. Here our little boys of the democrat crossed the railroad track. The horses were old saddle horses, not used to harness and very balky at times. It had been such a long time since they had seen a train that they were completely engrossed at the sight of it, coming slowly up the grade from Medicine Hat. The horses and rig came to a dead stop as they reached the middle of the track. We shouted to them to hurry, the engineer was whistling for them to move, and still they were spell-bound. After a while they decided they had better move, and after much manoeuvring with the horses and with a little help they managed to get off the track and the train went thundering on. During our journey, whenever we came to a steep incline, the boys, being in the rear, would wait till everyone got down the hill and then come tearing down with lines loose and chickens cackling.

From Stair ranch we turned north and our journey was without incident till we came to the ferry at Red Deer river, near Kennedy's ranch, where some of the horses refusing to cross got away from the rest.

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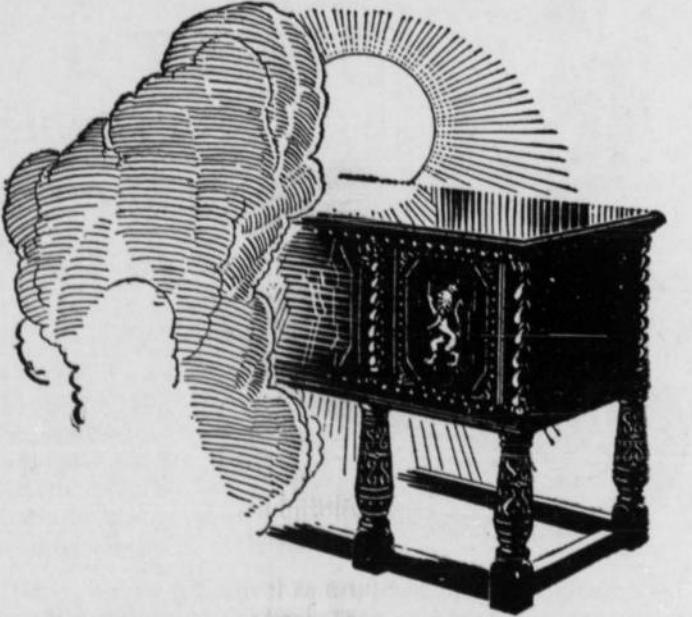
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# O-Cedar Polish

Up till now the summer had been unusually hot and dry, but now we got a shower every afternoon, and mosquitos were swarming in millions. We had one tent for our family, the men had another. Every night our tent had to be smudged to get rid of the pests and then banked up before we could sleep. While the men were gathering up the horses I was busy laying in a store of bread, doughnuts and other eatables for the hungry travellers, as the supply with which we had started (about 30 loaves of bread beside some cakes) were gone. We always unloaded the stove when we camped at night, it was fixed into a rack at the back of one of the wagons. We only went about 15 miles a day, for young foals were coming and they were not able to walk far. Poor little things would drop in their tracks for a brief rest whenever the wagons stopped. The days were hot, and one who has ever travelled the prairie in the heat, day after day, can realize the monotony, the sleepiness that creeps over you as the wagons constantly rock back and forth. The boys would sway in their seats loose a line and wake up with a start. We always kept close together and if one stopped, all would stop; the horses got used to following without much driving.

### The Discomforts of Travel

We finally crossed the Red Deer. We were told we would have to travel about 30 miles before finding water again, so we filled our water kegs and went on till late at night the horses began to sniff and wander, smelling water near. So we decided to camp. The mosquitos had bothered so badly that the men had divided the night up into watches and appointed one for each part of the night. This night was foggy, the mosquitos were everywhere. The horses bolted and there was only a small bunch left in the morning. It was three days before they were all found and we started on our way again. After this they corralled the horses every night by placing the wagons in a circle with an opening at one end which was closed up with ropes.

We touched Sounding Creek and followed it to Sounding Lake. By this time our drinking water was gone and the water here was unfit for drinking. The night before we had camped at a place we called Stinking Lake. One of our Clyde mares took sick from the bad water and was swaying all the way to Sounding Lake. We decided to stop here a day or so to rest her, but poor old Dust died the next night, leaving her young colt. Her mate, Kate, mothered it and suckled it with her own.

Meanwhile we were nearly sick for want of drinking water. We had dug shallow wells, but these did not satisfy so we pressed on past the lake and Wilkinson and McCord's ranch on the far side. We travelled till we struck the Battleford trail, where we camped not far from Eyehill Creek. Here we met a mounted policeman and a G.T.P. engineer, the first travellers on the road. The stakes for the G.T.P. were in sight along our trail in places. However, the engineer told us that it was probable the G.T.P. would go farther north through the Manitou Lake country. So north we decided to proceed. The country was getting more wooded and park like, and the land heavier with richer grass.

### Alarmed at Indians

We camped here for a week while the men went north to look the land over, leaving me with the family and the neighbor boy to take care of the outfit. After one day, however, three of the men came back, fearing we might have trouble; they brought a keg of pure spring water from a spring they had found near Manitou Lake. We were glad to see them back as we had had an uneasy night alone with the outfit. A band of Indians had passed by and had come back and looked through our bunch of horses, talked among themselves and went away. We were afraid they meant mischief, although we never said as much to each other. I watched from the tent and never knew till next morning that the boys were watching from the wagons, lying under one all night with a gun. Finally, after a week, our men came

back, having been to Battleford and filed on homesteads.

Four long weeks we had followed the trail which was the only mark of someone being there before us, anxious as to what the outcome would be. We were sunburned and travel stained, and no wonder our future neighbor, who was cutting hay on our homestead, when we arrived, thought our wagon train to be a band of Indians. We camped on our own homestead on the night of August 20, just one month after leaving Bow River.

The last night we camped east of Manitou Lake a violent thunderstorm came up, the wind blew our tent down the children were drenched to the skin and their clothes lay in water. We had at last arrived, but the hay had been cut here and we must get to where it was plentiful, for time was getting short. We went a little farther on and camped for the winter near a big hay flat, where wild pea-vine and grass of all kinds was growing rank and high, a great sight to us who had seen only buffalo grass for hay for some years.

We unloaded our wagons and put up our tents. The men decided to put the hay up together and I was to cook for them all, as before. So we made one-tent a kitchen and dining-room combined.

Haying went slowly. Fogs came on at night and showers followed through the day. For a week little was done so they hauled logs for a camp, building it double, one side for ourselves the other for the family left behind. When the weather cleared, they worked early and late getting up 20 stacks of hay, more than 200 tons in all. By September 20 they were ready to start back to Bow River to gather up the stock belonging to the lot and bring them up before the winter would set in. My husband and the young man to help, stayed behind to fix up corrals and sheds, and fire-guard the stacks and our shack and tents where all our goods were stored.

### Prairie Fires Menace

On October 5 and for days previous a pall of smoke had been hanging over the country. Cinders were falling and the very stillness of the air was disquieting. The men hurried to finish up the fire-guard and to gather the horses into the corrals. About seven o'clock at night, as we were finishing our supper, the wind rose and flames came tumbling over the hills. The wind increased to a roar, loose things were flying about, the stove pipe blew off the shack and all was confusion. Along came the rolling sea of flame directly toward us. Great lumps of grass on fire were taken up with the wind and carried ahead to fall on fresh, dry grass and to break out anew. Fortunately for us we were bounded on that side by a marsh and the fire had to burn around that before it could reach us. The men and boys worked like mad, back firing around the guard and fighting the sparks that came inside. The younger children were frantic, except the little two-year-old boy who lay in bed consoling the others with, "Mamma says the house won't burn." At last, about midnight, all danger from the fire was past, so we settled down to sleep, only to be wakened an hour later with sounds of croup from the two-year-old baby. There was no sleep for us that night. All was well in the morning as snow was softly falling, putting out the fire farther on and some of the range to the west, along Battle River, was saved. But more than half the hay that was put up was burned in spite of the guards.

The next thing to do was to go to Lloydminster, our nearest town 50 miles away, and wire to the folks on Bow River about the loss of hay. They had the stock rounded up at Brooks ready to start north. There was nothing to do then but let the stock all loose again to fare as best they could, for much of the prairie between us and them had also been burned.

### Our Little Girl Arrives

A month later our second girl was born, the first white child born in that settlement. Our neighbor family came up from Bow River and we spent the winter in the rude shack we had built

October 1, 1926

We were very crowded indeed, but not uncomfortable. Several settlers had arrived. They lived in tents while they built log shacks. Several were burned out of everything they possessed, including horses and wagons, and only saving themselves by running into sloughs to escape the flames.

Father and the boys worked like beavers that winter, getting out and hauling logs for our house on our second homestead. We had to haul our provisions from Lloydminster that first fall and winter, and many an upset of the whole load they had coming down the steep banks of Battle River, there being only wagon tracks for roads. Fording the river with loads was attended with much danger. One man was drowned in the attempt and his goods washed down the river. Surely the earlier settlers had to be full of courage and resourceful to a degree to come through all the trials of those first few years.

One very sad thing happened in March. A young Dane, who had settled near Manitou Lake, came to our shack to stay all night. He seemed very quiet and downhearted, but we did not realize he was on the verge of insanity. There were many travellers at the shack that night, all camping on the floor. The young Dane got up in the night and went outside. Those who heard him thought he was going to take the train to Battleford, as he had mentioned going the night before. But in the morning they found his coat, hat and mitts, his pocket-book and all his papers, thrown down in the doorway. It was a bitter cold night, with a cutting wind. Everyone was astir early looking around stacks, and barn, and bluffs, to no avail. The alarm was given and neighbors and police searched for days, finding only his complete set of clothing and underclothing out on the trail near a large boulder. Search was continued for some time but finally abandoned. His body was found in a bluff in June, not far from where he left his clothes. The lonely life on a homestead had been too much for the poor fellow to stand.

We moved into our new house on April 1, 1906, and before the week was up, my husband and another of our original company set out on their journey again to Bow River to get the horses. Two of the company had wintered there and were bringing up the cattle. After a lot of work, trouble and bad weather, they arrived home on June 30. Fences had to be made and work of all kinds done. We had only a garden that summer.

We were 20 miles from the town of Lashburn, which had been built or rather started the first spring after the C.N.R. came through, and it was also our post office until sometime later, when mail was brought into our own district by stage. The next year the Grand Trunk was built, but as it went south of the lake it did not serve us much.

#### Years Mark Progress

Gradually the homestead was broken up. Wheat grew rank and it froze standing more often than it ripened those first few years. Sometimes only straw was left, sometimes feed, and often we hauled No. 5 or No. 6 wheat to town over bad roads, and had the expense of staying in town overnight, and sold it for 35 and 40 cents per bushel.

Through these hard times we would have been forced to give up if it had not been for the stock. With the income from it we held on and finally came through. A schoolhouse was built the second year we were here, six of our children entered school in the same class. However, it wasn't long till the older ones were going by leaps and bounds, and in a short space of time were taking high-school work.

Twenty years have passed since we came here. We have raised a family of 10. Only the youngest is in the district school now. We have suffered losses from frosts, and once almost completely wiped out by hail in the space of 15 minutes. Two of our boys served in the war but came home safe. We now have the advantage of good schools, church and the best of neighbors, with a town nine miles away, and farming is promising better returns.

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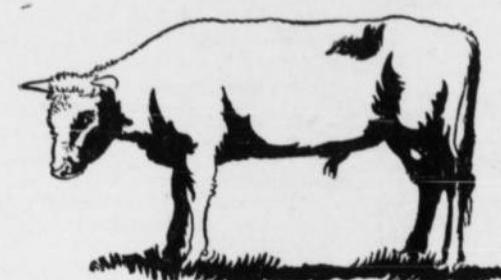
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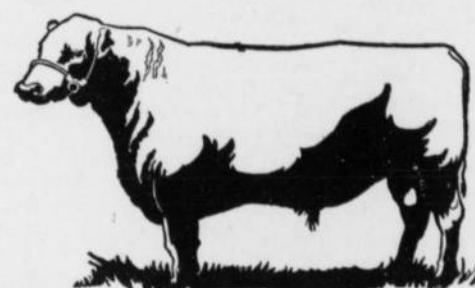
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	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Cadillac...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Chandler...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Chevrolet...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Chrysler 6...	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's)	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dodge Brothers...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Durant 4...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Essex...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Flint 80...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
" (other mod's)	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Ford...	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin...	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson...	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.
Jewett...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.
Lincoln...	A	A	A	A	A
Marmon...	A	A	A	A	A
McLaughlin-Buick...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.
Nash...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Oldsmobile 8...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
" (other mod's)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Overland...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Packard Eight...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
" (other mod's)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Paige (Pass.)...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Pierce Arrow...	A	A	A	A	A
Pontiac...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Reo...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Star...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Studebaker...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Willys Knight 6...	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B
" (other mod's)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	B

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## Pierre's Father

Continued from Page 6

for him. What could have happened?

Pierre grew more and more uneasy as he waited. It would be better, he decided at last, for him to go and look for Francois.

Out of doors, the sunshine was dazzling. The little boy held a hand over his eyes as he peered along the street. There was no sign of Francois or Claude and the milk-cart. No one was to be seen but a black-bearded man swinging himself along on crutches. One foot was thickly bandaged.

The man stopped and wiped his hot face on a blue-and-white handkerchief and spoke to Pierre.

"And what is it that you look for, my little man?" he enquired.

Pierre gazed earnestly into the man's face. It was pale and thin and very grave, but he felt it was one to trust.

"I am looking for Francois and Claude," he replied.

"Who are Francois and Claude?" asked the man, leaning on one crutch.

Pierre told him. "And mamma and grandmère do not know where I am," he added.

The man was about to speak again when a sudden honk sounded close behind. Pierre sprang toward the walk. The man swiftly adjusted his crutches. But it was too late.

It was evening when Pierre opened his eyes on strange walls. He could not recollect having gone to bed anywhere, yet there he was in a white bed. Somebody had tied up his arm so that it hurt very badly. Perhaps he could go to sleep again, then he would not feel it. But no, there was a lady in a white cap offering him something in a glass. He did not want to drink it, but she said he must, though she looked pleasant, too.

She raised him a little on her arm, and he drank. It tasted very well, after all. Could she be Saint Jeanne? He felt confused, and drowsy, and must go to sleep.

In the morning, he could think more clearly. His arm did not give him so much pain, either. He turned his head about and saw that there were several beds in the room, and with people in them. He wondered who these people could be. All at once, a memory came to him—the man on crutches, the rushing motor car. He must have been brought here, and it must be a hospital. Grandmère had told him of hospitals.

Then, in the next bed, he saw the man. He was wishing him "Good morning."

It was his foot, he told Pierre. He had been knocked down. It always seemed to be his foot. He had left part of the other one with the Moors.

Pierre had no idea who the Moors could be, or why the man had left his foot with them. But he knew it would not be polite to ask questions.

The nursing sister came in with Pierre's breakfast. She asked him his name, and where he lived, and how old he was, and she wrote it all down in a little book. By and by, she took away Pierre's tray, then he and the man talked again.

Pierre told him about his home, and the wheat field, and the soldier's grave, and grandmère who was blind yet sometimes seemed to see. And how his mother had to go to work in the village, because his father had gone away, and she was poor.

And the man told Pierre that he had been a soldier, first in France, then in a strange, far-off country. He had gone away from France because the one he loved had grown to care more for someone else, someone who had been his friend and who was a noble man. At least he had been told so and he had believed it for a long time. Now, he was not sure. Perhaps there had been a mistake.

Pierre was awed at this confidence. He ventured to ask the man if he would ever know.

The man closed his eyes. "I shall not enquire," he returned.

Pierre lay very still, turning over the story in his mind.

Next day, his mother came. She was all emotion. She clung to Pierre, caressing him, crying that he was her

dear lamb, her poor little lost one. She and grandmère had been nearly mad, she said. They had never thought he would go away with Francois. That stupid Francois! He could not find the church where he had sent Pierre. So wicked, too! One day, no doubt, he would be hanged.

She asked about Pierre's accident, and he told her all he knew, drawing her attention to his fellow-sufferer. The man seemed to be asleep, and even his head was almost hidden under the bedclothes. So after that they talked in low tones.

Three days afterwards, his mother came again, this time bringing grandmère. She left grandmère alone with him while she went on business in the town. Grandmère crooned over him and made much of him, and he told her of his vision in the church.

"But I have not found my father yet," he added, wistfully.

"Since the good saint told you so, you will find him," said grandmère, with confidence.

All at once, she bent her head as if listening, and a look of wonder spread over her wrinkled face.

"Who was speaking, my little Pierre?" she enquired.

"It was the man—the man who was hurt, too. He was talking to the sister," the child whispered in her ear.

"Tell me what he is like," begged grandmère.

"He has a black beard and he is white and thin, and often very sad," whispered Pierre.

Grandmère had become very pale. The hand that held Pierre's was trembling.

"That is not like him, but it is he. I know it is he. It is his voice." She rose, and to Pierre's surprise stepped quickly to the side of the next bed, where she stood with worn hands folded over her breast.

"My Paul," she said, softly. "My son."

There was no reply.

"I have waited long for you, Paul, and Camille also."

Still no response.

"We have never known why you left us, Paul," went on the calm, old voice. "But there has always been a welcome waiting for you. Will you not come home?"

"I cannot," came the slow reply. "I have been too foolish. Then I am almost a cripple."

"Your pride, Paul. As always, your pride."

Pierre's mother had entered and gone to grandmère's side. One startled glance, and she understood. She turned and dropped upon her knees, burying her face in Pierre's quilt.

Pierre felt sharp distress. All was clear to him now. This was his father for whose coming he had prayed and longed. Yet now, when he might he did not wish to come home. And he, Pierre, loved this grave, bearded man. He would have chosen him among all the fathers he knew. He believed the man loved him. O, why would he not come?

Saint Jeanne had said he would find him. And there was a message for him, too. O, yes, he remembered now.

He drew himself up in bed and cried. "The way of pride can never lead into the path of peace. The good saint said that I must tell you."

Paul Maille turned his troubled eyes upon his kneeling wife, then upon the son of whose being he had not known a week before.

"Do you not see that he has the vision?" said grandmère. "He will draw you back to joy of life and love. He, too, has waited and watched for your return. You cannot, dare not grieve him."

There was silence. A silence which was broken at last by the voice of Paul Maille. "I will return," he said.

And so, just as little Pierre had dreamed, on a day of bright sunshine and clear, blue skies, he and his father, hand in hand, rode home along the straight white way. And as they went, he chattered of happy times to come, and of the robin that sang in the planetree by the house, and of the little people he hoped to see again. And with his free hand he pointed out

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Francois and Claude trudging homeward through the dust, and waved them a gay, proud greeting.

"They lost me," he said. "But I am glad. For then I found you, mon pere."

### Reflections on the Conditions of England

*Continued from Page 3*  
British trade unionism which is rarely either revolutionary or constructive. It is a drag on profit making, but under private enterprise it has no drag upon itself except the disloyalty of its members; and this except in domestic service or agriculture is never more than temporary. Indeed, the recovery of its members supplies a discredited trade union with a simple program for the renewal of its activities.

The sick man in British industry today is the private profit-maker in the old established industries of the country. Profits have fallen into sad disrepute except in the judgment of the Inland Revenue official. Suppose then the State took over the railways and the mines. What is there to be feared? The first and immediate difficulty is the strain which would be imposed on the public credit by their acquisition; and this difficulty is today a very serious one. The second is the capacity of the State to run them. This is not a serious difficulty in the case of railways. In other countries it is done and in Canada the Dominion government is rapidly building up a flourishing system out of the ruins of private enterprise. The initial burden on the taxpayer was severe because the credit of the provincial governments which had backed the private companies had to be saved—this indeed was why the Dominion stepped in during the War. In the case of mines we have no precedents by which to go, all we know is that in Britain the mining industry is constantly landing the public in such straits that the government has to intervene, that in the U.S.A. and Canada the miners are out as often as they can afford it and that each time in each country the government comes nearer to enforced intervention.

The third difficulty is the real one. Will nationalization improve the loyalty of the workers? For the lack of loyalty is undeniable today and in the mass admitted by employers and employee alike. Nationalization is advocated by organized labor whose avowed purpose is the elimination of private profit-making and the substitution of production for use, between which two things an antinomy is assumed to exist. But when nationalization has been obtained, what difference will it make? The most obvious will be the replacement of a variable rate of interest on industrial stocks and shares by a fixed rate of interest on government bonds. But will not labor at once, go further and endeavor to feed the wages of the nationalized industries out of the profits of other industries and the savings of individuals, using taxation as its conduit pipe? It will certainly try, but the problem is, is it likely to succeed?

#### Alternative Satisfactions

I think not. For it is easier for a community to resist the concrete burden of a definite subsidy than the diffused burdens of high price and inadequate service; and there is a limit to the burden of inadequate service in the one economic law which really works, the law of substitution. Combines can control the markets for their commodity: unions can restrict the entry into their trade. But neither can for long prevent the satisfaction of a need by an alternative route. Consider coal and railways. Oil can do everything that coal can do; and whatever international agreements the coal miners may compass, they cannot control the output of oil in Texas or Mesopotamia. The English railways are now entitled to raise their rates up to a point that will bring in their standard revenue, but the concession is worthless. If they raise them, the traffic will move by road. The two inventions of modern times which are affecting most intimately the life of the individual are motor cars and wireless: which have this feature in common. Though they may be manufactured in large establishments, they require for their operation no agglomeration of capital. Against them therefore labor is powerless. The

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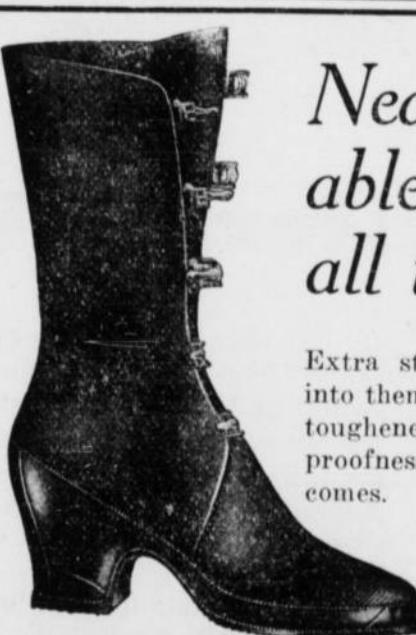
"It takes a mighty skilled hand to pare a corn," writes Dr. John D. Barrett, the well-known foot-specialist of Springfield, Mass. "The least slip and the toe is cut, and a cut toe may mean infection."

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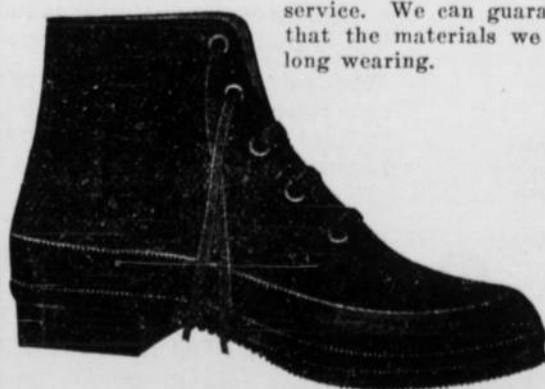


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Thus far we have been on the defensive. There are certain risks which should not be overfeared. We must now address ourselves to the positive point. What, if any, is the stimulus in the idea of production for use? England is too impregnated with the habit of foreign trade to be attracted by an economy which is not based on commercial exchange. But the British working man is not babbling when he talks of production for use without profit. He has at the front or back of his mind the structure of his own co-operative store, which begins with retail distribution and pushes back through wholesaling to industrial and agricultural production; and in which the surplus over cost, after providing a fixed and moderate interest on capital, is returned to the members in proportion to their purchases. In this co-operative edifice there are four pillars of outstanding strength:

#### Pillars of Co-operation

1. The act is social. Fellowship is created out of the prosaic business of selling goods across the counter. The Industrial Co-operative Societies which cover the length and breadth of Great Britain are so many centres of group design and group government. They are the quintessence of a democratic corporation—vital, open, responsible.

2. The device is just. Law and order are so habitual with the individual in England today that the divorce courts and petty violence provide the chief illicit thrills. The atmosphere is alto-

gether different from that of the U.S.A., which, owing to social legislation in advance or defiance of the opinion of the majority, is frequently engaged in law enforcing campaigns and which also at all seasons has first-class murders on hand. In England the great illegality concerns the contract of employment; and those who break it, whilst they may suspect the wisdom of their action, do not believe it to be wrong. There are fighting (as they see it) with the only weapon which is allowed to them under the capitalist system: and to them the injustice of this system lies in the fact that the variable surplus of industry goes neither to the worker nor to the consumer, but to the employer and the chance collection of shareholders behind him. The co-operative store avoids the injustice. It not only serves its members, but also rewards their loyalty in consumption by the device of the dividend on purchases.

3. The operation is cumulative. Economically the great value of civil peace is the industrial momentum accumulated thereunder. To this almost as much as to coal was due the economic triumph of England over Holland and France at the close of the 18th century. On this momentum England has traded for the last hundred years. It is still operative in the field of foreign investments, which shift to other regions when the older regions have had their day. But at home it has been subjected to concerted stoppages, so that the rhythm of industry is not what it was. We cannot rely on the upward trend after the depression; for though we go down the hill with the brake on, we try to get up again in first. But men and women and children are always hungry and in want of clothes; and as long as money is earned or provided by the state, the co-operative stores flourish. Being concerned mainly with the supply of necessaries and small articles, they are singularly little affected by bad times. The departmental store is the Titan of North America. The Co-operative Wholesale Society of Manchester is the myriad-headed prose hero of England.

4. And above all, it confronts the wage-earner with the consumer in a relation which the wage-earner cannot disown. In its 200,000 employees the British Co-operative Store Movement has a stimulating labor problem. These employees are stout unionists, as also are the consumers whose representatives must manage them. The strike in which co-operative employees occasionally indulge may be right or wrong, but at any rate it is not a strike against capitalism; and this fact introduces a new element into the relation of employment. Loyalty is conditional upon just treatment by the heads of the co-operative organization, but co-operative employment is inimical to the "never-never" attitude, which is the negation of reason. For no man can die with conviction on the doorstep of his relatives.

#### Nationalization of R.R.s. and Mines

The modern state or municipality is, as a trader, an association of consumers. A public authority has no interest in making profits over and above sinking funds and reserves. Public enterprise stands to succeed in proportion as it follows the pattern of the co-operative store in giving prominence and priority to the consumer. The citizen through representatives who really represent must provide the check to exploitation. In the case of railways the problem is to discover an adequate method of representing the consumers; in the case of mines to discover a scientific method of handling the export trade. For coal plays a dual role in our export trade, as ballast for the outward journey and for its own sake as a commodity for sale.

It is objected that the nationalization of railways and mines is the thin end of the wedge. But if it is limited to industries in which there is an element of monopoly and in which the representation of consumers can be made to function, its boundaries will be strictly confined. Let us not forget that British miners understand and appreciate the co-operative store more than any other section of the population. Historically it was their retort to the Truck System. To-day it is the rallying point of their citizenship.

Finally let us remember that there are in England a large and varied



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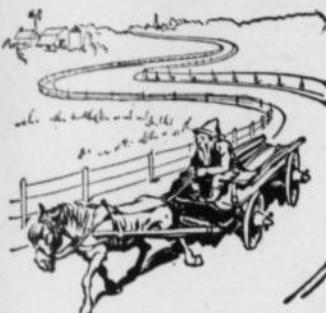
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# H.P. SAUCE

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## Letters to a City Cousin



My dear Ed.

"Isn't it funny what victims of habit we all are — one man will strike out and blaze a trail and a hundred will follow in his very footsteps — if he went around a mud-hole, that path is still followed, even if the mud-hole ceased to exist years ago. You can see that on the old trails that bend and wind around, and nobody seems to think of short cuts.

"True, we've improved and painted the barns — we're going in for cement floors in all the buildings — everything in labor-saving machinery, and everything the best — except in the house, where many of us are still getting along with oil lamps and the old oaken bucket . . . we've overlooked the short cut.

"Life is just about what you make it, Ed, and I'm trying to make it as nice as possible for me and mine. I'm all for electric lights and running water on the farm, especially when the Caron lighting plant can be had for less than \$300, and attachments added as you need them."

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assortment of small-scale industries, a number of large scale industries in which girl workers predominate, and the two large classes of clerks and domestic servants; and that these in the aggregate constitute the majority of wage-earners. It is the heterogeneous majority which condones or abets the suppression of a general strike by the upper and middle classes. They are the most industrious elements in the population and those which it is most difficult to protect from the anti-social conduct of the staple occupations. Their loyalty is seldom the object of controversy and that part of them which works at a desk is as truly a part of labor as the manual workers. Their ranks are fluid and the fact they do not often create an upset causes them to be undervalued. But the clerical class is more intelligent because better educated than the class of manual workers; and any disproportionate advance in the earnings of the latter would be neutralized after a time by the entry of the children of clerks into manual occupations. The comparative rareness of such entry is an indication of the superiority of clerical conditions, all things included. The small scale industries, the domestic services and the clerical occupations are the interstices of England's economic structure and provide her social cement.

Many tears are shed over the decay of the small family business, which by its atmosphere fostered loyalty among the workers. But it was a heavy gamble in heredity and in the pursuit where the small unit is most persistent — retail distribution — the game is a losing one. The small shopkeeper is the handloom weaver of the 20th century. He is always being crushed out. In the smaller provincial towns of England you meet with ease after ease of amalgamation with or elimination by, the big house with metropolitan headquarters. The co-operative stores, being organized by resident consumers, alone retain the ownership of the locality by itself.

### The National Appeal

As we feel our way towards a new loyalty in industry, we desire at some point to raise our appeal to a national plane. But it is very difficult to be confident of a willing response from the workers. Economic patriotism comes naturally to a country in the making like Canada or to British citizens who live in foreign lands. But what indication would a Martian see of any need for an intensification of national effort in England today? Never were the football crowds so large, never was Ascot more glorious. The expenditure released by the curtailment of the family is nothing short of amazing. The nation, so history will run, emerged from the Great War bleeding at every economic pore. But who will persuade the shades of the Victorians that the England of 1926 is the England they left only half a century ago? On the Great North Road from Doncaster to the Scottish border sufficient private cars fly along daily to convince the miners who have come up to play that they are but in the fashion. Not all the cars are British-owned, but England having become the Mecca of play for the world's well-to-do must not be surprised if its natives expect some pickings.

The day therefore has gone by when the patriotism of Shakespeare can exuberate. None of the rich are decapitated, few of the poor perish by pestilence or hunger. Life at home is pleasurable and safe. We run our risks in foreign lands. I heard recently a distinguished officer of His Majesty's army lament the loss of Ireland as a camping ground. Subalterns, he said, were turning from horses and inexpensive polo to motor bikes and expensive flappers. He might have added that it meant also a change from the sporting chance of a republican bullet to the repulsive risk of being compelled to fire after just provocation on stone-throwing strikers. Society is held together in the last resort by force, but it is the intermediate resorts that are all important to civilization. In a single night the convolvulus will wrap itself around a rose tree. But who is to provide the wrapping for society? Two forces only are conceivably capable of it: religion and education.



## To Those who are Married-

### Mother is Absorbed

in caring for the children. Keeping house, with its manifold duties—washing—mending—nursing and cooking, is a full time job. Budgeting the family income to keep expenditure within bounds requires planning and saving. The children's pleasures, nevertheless, are her delight, and what matters so long as they grow up a credit to their parents.

Like leaves on trees the race  
of man is found,—  
Now green in youth, now  
withering on the ground;  
Another race the following  
spring supplies:  
They fall successive, and  
successive rise. —ours

### Father is Intent

on giving Jack a College education. He doesn't want him to experience the hardships that were his in early life. Mary, too, must be given special training for later years. This will cost a lot of money. The margin between income and expenditure is not very large, still he hopes in later years the children will appreciate the sacrifice.

Back of it all mother and dad are growing old. The bald spot on father's head plus the grey hairs above mother's temples show plainly that only a few years of activity remain to plan and save for the sunset of life. In a short time the children will be grown up and passing through similar experiences. It would be embarrassing to be compelled to turn to them for support.

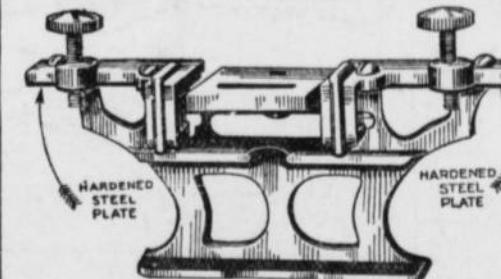
The events depicted above are an every day occurrence. Thousands have solved the problem with a Manufacturers Life Long Term Endowment. This policy would provide funds to enable mother to carry on and keep the home together should the inevitable happen. If, however, both live until sixty-five, the insurance would become payable for the remainder of life in the form of a monthly income, if desired. What could be finer? What could be more practical? Let us tell you more about it.

THE  
**MANUFACTURERS LIFE**  
INSURANCE COMPANY  
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, CANADA

Without obligation kindly furnish me with particulars of insurance programme best suited to my needs.  
At present I carry ..... insurance on the ..... plan. I am ..... years  
of age and have a family of ..... children.  
Name ..... Address .....

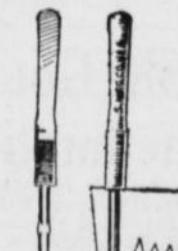
## Indispensable to the Man with a Saw

Here are shown three articles made by the Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited, which are indispensable to every man using Simonds Saws.



SIMONDS CRESCENT SAW TOOL—No. 340

This is the most successful combination saw jointer and gauge for filing the raker teeth. A setting Stake and Raker Gauge are included with each Saw Tool.

Simonds No. 6  
Cross-Cut Saw Handles  
A very reliable handle.  
Made with an exceptionally strong ferrule  
threaded on the inside.

### SIMONDS SPECIAL CROSS-CUT SAW FILE

This File in actual use, has proven itself far superior to the regular mill file for sharpening Cross-Cut Saws. The file will demonstrate this fully.

**SIMONDS CANADA SAW COMPANY, LIMITED**  
St. Remi Street and Acorn Avenue, MONTREAL, Que. S-120-4  
VANCOUVER, B.C. TORONTO, Ont. ST. JOHN, N.B.

# Stop that ITCH



Are you a sufferer from skin diseases, ulcers, pimples, scales, crusts or eczema in any form? Do you long for that calm, cool sensation that comes when itch is taken away? Then try the soothing D. D. D. prescription. Let us send you a

## TRIAL BOTTLE FREE

This famous antiseptic prescription is a wash, composed of well known healing ingredients—thymol, oil of wintergreen, etc. Gives instant relief from that burning, itching torture. The very moment it touches the skin, the itch is gone!

### D. D. D. Prescription

Send your name and address for a generous trial bottle of D. D. D. The first touch from this trial will give you instant relief no matter how long you have suffered. Mail your name today for trial bottle. (Enclose 10¢ to cover packing and postage.)

D. D. D. Company, 2787 Lyall Ave., Toronto

# CANCER



Write today for our fully illustrated booklet on Cancer and Its Treatment. IT IS FREE.

DR. WILLIAMS' SANATORIUM  
525 University Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

## McCoy's Cod Liver Extract Tablets Fine For Thin Undeveloped Kids

Children Love Them Because They Are Sugar Coated and as Easy to Take as Candy

It's your duty, Mother, to see that the frail, peaked, sickly youngster grows up to be strong in body, keen in mind and robust in health.

Extracted from the livers of the lowly codfish are the health, weight and strength-producing vitamins that are found in McCoy's Cod Liver Extract Tablets, which are sold by pharmacists all over North and South America.

Doctors know about them and if your children need building up ask for these tablets today if you want to give your loved ones a good appetite and put pounds of good, healthy flesh on their bones. But be sure and get McCoy's.

They are not expensive—60 tablets—60 cents, and if you are not pleased with the improvement after 30 days—your druggist is authorized to return your money.

A very sickly child, age 9, gained 12 pounds in seven months and is strong and healthy.

One skinny woman gained 9 pounds in 24 days.

## How She Got Rid of Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, 129E Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

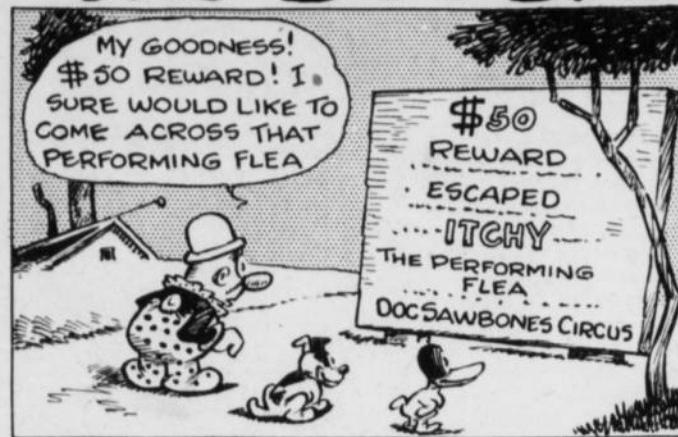
Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

### SELL YOUR SURPLUS HONEY

IN WESTERN CANADA—At a cost of a fraction of a cent per pound you can reach over 80,000 western farm homes, with a "Little Guide Ad." in the Farmers' Market Place, found at the end of this journal. Try this profitable method for selling your surplus honey. For further information see top of page 48.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

# The Doo Dads • "ITCHY" IS CAUGHT NAPPING



### The Doo Dads

Dooville has seen many strange adventures, but never before has it seen anything like the wild ride of Nicky Nutt.

It all began like this: Itchy, the ferocious flea, half animal, half dynamite, escaped from Doc. Sawbones' circus. Doc. offered a \$50 reward to whoever caught him and brought him back to captivity.

Well, Nicky Nutt was walking down the street with a tremendous big dishpan when he saw Itchy snoring in the middle of the road fast asleep. Nicky stole softly up, and, when he was about

six feet off, made one mighty leap, clapping the dishpan over Itchy.

What next! That was Nicky's trouble. How would he get Itchy to the circus? He didn't dare let Itchy out for already Nicky could hear him bristling with anger. If ever Itchy got out he would simply plow furrows all up and down Nicky's back and there's no way of fighting Itchy. You could hit him with a hammer but it would only bounce off his armor plating and leave him undamaged.

Then the fun began. Nicky felt the pan rising under him. First, just a little. Next time a little more. Pretty soon he was bouncing up and down like

a rubber ball, and the dishpan was headed down the main street of Dooville.

The Doo Dads were all out to see the strange sight. None of them knew what made the dishpan leap. I guess they wouldn't be taking such chances as they are if they knew Itchy was under it. For if that infuriated flea gets out from under the pan they will find that Itchy's bite is worse than a snake bite, or a bite from a mad dog.

Of course, you know where Itchy is headed for. He is going to jump over a grating. When the pan comes down he will fall through the grating and escape. Then poor Nicky will catch it!

October 1, 1926

**King Assumes Premiership***Continued from Page 1*

A well directed effort is being made to represent Mr. Bourassa as a Canadian representative at the Imperial council table, and as an advisor to Premier King. By attending the conference Mr. King will be laying himself open to attacks from this quarter. Further than this, he will be confronted with constitutional questions, concerning the powers of the governor-general, upon which he will be compelled to take a very strong position. In many ways the Imperial conference presents difficulties to the new premier, and while it is improbable, it is possible that he will plead pressure of business and fail to attend.

**Important Announcement by King**

On Saturday afternoon, September 25, Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King took the oath of office and later made the following important announcements:

1. He will attend the Imperial conference.

2. Hon. Vincent Massey is to be appointed Canadian ambassador at Washington.

3. Parliament is to assemble the first week in December, vote supply, and adjourn until the following January.

4. The scope of the customs investigation is to be enlarged and two additional judges are to be added to the commission itself.

5. The present government is a Liberal government, composed of Liberals, and is in no sense a coalition government.

6. Legislation creating a new portfolio will be brought down at the coming session of parliament.

In addition, Premier King announced that Hon. Rodolph Lemieux and Hon. Hewitt Bostock are to be speakers of the House of Commons and the Senate respectively.

Following these announcements Mr. King stated that he had always intended, after hearing the results of the election to attend the Imperial conference, which meets on October 19. He had been informed by Col. O. M. Biggar, chief electoral officer, that the by-elections could not be brought on until after the writs from the general election were received. This would be about October 10, or possibly later. If the by-elections were contested the new ministers would not be able to take their seats before the last week in November or the first week in December. He was determined that when parliament met, the front benches would not be vacant.

He had, he said, sent communications to the British government, advising them that he and Mr. Lapointe would be in attendance at the conference, and that he hoped they would be there for the entire conference.

As to the coming session of parliament it would, he said, be a regular session, which will be asked to put through at once the supply necessary for the present fiscal year. This would put an end to spending money by governor-general's warrants. Parliament would then adjourn before Christmas, to re-assemble in January, if possible, and session would continue as the regular session.

The customs investigation would be continued, said the premier. He proposed to enlarge the commission so as to include three judges under the chairmanship of Sir Francois Lemieux, the present commissioner. The investigation would be carried on on an enlarged scale.

**Vancouver Grain Situation**

It is reported from Vancouver that the grain trade, through that port, is worse than it has ever been since the western route was opened. The elevators are empty and no more grain is coming through to fill them. Less than 2,000,000 bushels have been booked as compared with 15,000,000 bushels at this time last year. American winter wheat is apparently filling the demand, and the foreign demand is light.

One of the chief reasons is, of course, that threshing has been at a standstill in Alberta due to storms. The late

# Is Your Baking Asked For?

At church socials, suppers, picnics—are your cakes and pies eagerly sought for? Or are they the wallflowers of the feast, untouched at the end of the party?

Bake with Quaker Flour. Your skill, backed by our guarantee of quality, will make your baking famous in your community.

*Our daily "home-baking" tests ensure its uniformly good quality.*

**Quaker Flour**

**Always the Same — Always the Best**

A product of the Quaker Mills  
Saskatoon and Peterborough

This is the Quaker Guarantee Tag. It is sewn to each bag of Quaker Flour, and is our absolute guarantee of quality.

278R



New Magazine Ready

Send for a copy of our new fashion and dressmaking book containing all the Fall and early Winter styles in addition to picture dressmaking lessons, some embroidery designs and Xmas gifts that can be made at home. Write your name and address clearly, enclose 10 cents and address your order to Fashion Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

Bran filled into cheese-cloth bags is excellent for cleaning wallpaper. It is also better than soap for the bath tub; and for the face and neck nothing is better. It is as satisfactory as soap for delicate fabrics and does not injure the color.—Miss E. R.

## You needn't have GREY HAIR at any age!



INECTO-Rapid, the world's best hair recolorative, permanently restores the natural shade of your hair. Eighteen shades to select from, or, if needed, we can develop a special shade to match your hair perfectly when sample is supplied.

Don't stay grey, look young! INECTO-Rapid produces a permanent, natural tint that does not look like "hair coloring" but reproduces the natural shade of your hair. Use only the genuine, for sale at good hair-goods stores, beauty parlors and drug stores, or by mail \$3.25 single size; \$5.50 double size.

Write W. T. PEMBER STORES LIMITED, Hair and Scalp Specialists, 129 YONGE ST., TORONTO.



## How's Your Stomach?

Mine's fine, thank you. But it wasn't always so. You can easily get rid of your Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Catarrh of Stomach, Belching, Heart Fluttering, Sour Stomach, Nervousness, Constipation, Headache, Bad Breath, Torpid Liver, etc. same as I did, and in the same way. Don't send one cent, for I am so sure this treatment will produce like results for you that I will send it, all charges prepaid, by mail.

After it has proven itself the means of getting rid of your stomach troubles you may send me one dollar. How is that for confidence and fairness?

Write now. Address:  
**THEODORE H. JACKSON**  
64C Stratford Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y.

## Our Best Recommendation

The best recommendation we have that "Little Guide Ads." produce quick, profitable results is the actual proof which we receive every day from numerous farmers. In nearly every issue we publish, on the first page of the Farmers' Market Place, letters from people who have found this method offers a good way to make and to save money. They are worth reading.

The Guide's motto is "If we can do it for others—we can do it for you."

When writing to advertisers please mention *The Guide*

# THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, used machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per issue where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive issues—8 cents per word per issue if ordered for three or four consecutive issues—7 cents per word per issue if ordered for five or six consecutive issues. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us nine days in advance of publication day, which is the first and fifteenth of each month. Orders for cancellation must also reach us nine days in advance.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 80,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

## LIVESTOCK

### Various

**FOREST HOME FARM—SHORTHORN BULLS**, serviceable age, combining weight, quality and excellent breeding. Also March and April Yorkshire pigs of real select type. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

**KARAKUL RAM, EWES; UNRELATED; REGISTERED** Shrop shires: Shorthorn bulls; large Toulouse geese; all prize winners. Heather, Argo, Sask.

### HORSES AND PONIES

**SELLING—ONE CAR LOAD OF BROKE** horses, 1,300 pounds, at \$55 each. Three car loads of mares at \$40. Will sell separately. Will trade for cattle. Vance McCarthy, Plapot, Sask. 23-3

### CATTLE

#### Aberdeen-Angus

**SELLING—TEN HEAD REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE**, McGregor stock. Bull sired by Blackcap Revolution, the \$15,000 bull. Thos. Boston, LeRose, Sask.

**SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS REGISTERED** breeding stock, all ages. Breeding and prices right. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 24-4

#### Ayrshires

### Registered Ayrshires for Sale

Three cows, ranging from 5 to 10 years, yearling heifer, heifer calf, bull calf, aged bull. Owing to shortage of pasture and high cost of feed and intending to go out of the milk business, the above stock will be sold at any reasonable offer.

JOHN KENNEDY  
(UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED)  
BANK OF HAMILTON BUILDING, WINNIPEG

**AYRSHIRE PURE-BRED AND GRADE COWS**, also bull calves, T.B. tested. James Alian, Hughenden, Alta. 25-3

### Herefords

**FOR SALE—MY HERD OF REGISTERED POLLED** Herefords, about 30 head. Must be sold before November 1st. Reason for selling, sickness and renting the farm. Also pure-bred White Wyandottes. Gust. Wollmer, Tompkins, Sask. 25-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL**, 14 months old. Arthur Hunter, Foxwarren, Man. 24-3

### Holsteins

**SELLING—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULLS**, two and seven months, \$25 and \$20, with papers. T. Pickard, Guernsey, Sask.

### Shorthorns

**WANTED—ONE OR TWO PURE-BRED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN SPRING HEIFER CALVES**. Selling—Rose Comb Anona cockerels, \$1.75 each. Also pure Mammoth Pekin ducks, \$1.25 each. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man.

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN** bulls, red, two-year-old; roan, nine months; also herds header, King Savender, 147465, property of Frazer Bros. Also few females. Prices reasonable. Robert Frazer, Beulah, Man.

**YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS**, from accredited herd, at greatly reduced prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. George Gordon, Oak Lake, Man.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN** cattle, various ages, well bred, hardy and docile. E. B. Lang, Chauvin, Alta. 24-5

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL CALVES**, \$50 up. E. J. Stansfield, Atwater, Sask. 25-3

### SWINE

#### Berkshires

**WE ARE OFFERING EIGHT SELECTED BERKSHIRE BOARS**, three farrowed December, 1925, five farrowed in April, 1926, and sired by our grand young imported boar, King of the Bacons. They carry the best Berkshire blood in America, are rugged, healthy and the tops of a herd of 60 head. Valley View Farm, Box 106, Drumheller, Alta.

**MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES—EXTRA** good April boars only, registered, \$25. M. W. Bailey, Drudl, Sask.

**APRIL FARROWED BERKSHIRES, \$20 EACH**, with papers. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man.

### Duroc-Jerseys

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY** pigs, 3½ months, \$15, with papers, either sex. Mammoth Bronze turkey toms, guaranteed 18 pounds, 1926 hatch. J. A. Pifer, Pincher Creek, Alta.

**SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY**, three months, \$18 each, papers included, either sex. John A. W. Bennett, Box 156, Weyburn, Sask.

### Tamworths

**CHOICE TAMWORTHS, EITHER SEX, FIVE** months old, from Demonstration Farm sire, \$25; also stock boar, papers included. Samuel Sell, Whitewood, Sask. 24-3

**SELLING—TAMWORTHS, BOTH SEX, ALL** ages, from imported prize-winning stock. J. S. Norton, Melville, Sask. 24-5

**TAMWORTHS, GRAND SIRE IMPORTED**, grand dam, university stock, ten weeks, papers included, \$14. R. H. Leake, Aylesbury, Sask. 23-2

### Yorkshires

**FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE BOARS**, bacon type, weight about 200 pounds. Price on application. Chas. W. Widow, Woodneth, Man. 23-3

**YORKSHIRE PIGS, BOTH SEXES, EIGHT** weeks, \$12, registered. Sired by Duke R.J.F. 87. Good bacon type. W. Olsen, Avonhurst, Sask.

**YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, BACON TYPE**, prolific strain, \$11, with papers. Lawrence Purdy, Balcarres, Sask.

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS (AUGUST)** from imported grand sire, \$12 each. E. J. Stansfield, Atwater, Sask. 25-3

## WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

**FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$5.60 per inch per issue. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED**—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 18 insertions for the price of 17. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order.)

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY**—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## LIVESTOCK

### SHEEP

#### Various

### FOR SALE

SIX THOUSAND FEEDER LAMBS AND FOUR THOUSAND BREEDING EWES, MERINO RAMBOULETTE BREED

Apply—

G. S. HERRINGER, SECRETARY, SOUTHERN SASK. WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION MAPLE CREEK, SASK.

PURE-BRED RAMS AND EWES IN SOUTH-DOWN, Shropshire and Suffolks; also a few choice grade ewes. Over 500 ribbons have been won by these flocks this season. Prices reasonable. Wm. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 24-5

ONE SEVENTEEN-MONTH-OLD SHROPSHIRE ram, fleece 16½ pounds. Barred Rock cockerels, Guild's strain, \$1.25 each. James Oman, Lebre, Sask.

SALE SUFFOLK SHEEP—I AM SELLING MY entire flock of pure-bred ewes and rams, from University stock. Write for prices. Chas. Sarjeant, Bawlf, Alta. 25-2

SELLING—REGISTERED SHEEP, OXFORD-DOWN shearling rams, ram lambs, ewes, ewe lambs. Wyatt Brocklebank, Box 70, High River, Alta. 25-5

FOR SALE—34 GOOD GRADE OXFORD breeding ewes, \$11 each. Particulars E. Henderson, Whitemouth, Man.

**IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING** for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column. You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED OXFORD-DOWN rams, all ages, good ones. Thos. J. Boles, Spy Hill, Sask. 24-3

### CHINCHILLA RABBITS

CHINCHILLA RABBITS—THE BEST ROMEO strain, all pedigreed. Bred does, \$10 each; unrelated pairs, four to five months old, \$12; trios, \$20. Excellent mature bucks, \$7.00 each. Herbert Lees, Lashburn, Sask. 25-3

CHINCHILLA RABBITS—THE FINEST PEDIGREED stock at reasonable prices. All ages. Free catalog. E. S. Miller, Rabbitrees, 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 25-5

CHINCHILLA RABBITS FROM IMPORTED stock. Money-making proposition. Canaries, parrots, dogs, kittens, ruined pigs, cages, supplies Reliable Bird Co., Winnipeg. 21-24

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA RABBITS. Priced reasonable. Write for particulars. L. H. Newville, Box 515, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 23-4

CHINCHILLA RABBITS, FROM PEDIGREED stock, three, four and five months old, at reasonable prices. Write W. I. Corrin, Earl Grey, Sask. 24-2

SELLING—FINEST CHINCHILLA RABBITS, from English champion strains. Apply Mrs. Dale, Qu'Appelle, Sask. 24-3

CHINCHILLAS, PURE-BRED BUCK, EIGHT months, \$10; pure-bred youngsters, three months, \$5.00 each. F. Longmore, Pinewood, Ont. 24-2

CHOICEST PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA BRED does, \$10 each; four months old, \$10 per pair. A. S. Frazer, Beulah, Man.

CHINCHILLAS—PURE-BRED, TWO ONE-year-old does, \$20; if desired bred, \$30. Younger pairs, \$18. Mrs. J. F. Mayer, Cramersburg, Sask.

## It Pays to Advertise IF YOU

**USE THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE**, because—(1) You can sell, buy or exchange profitably any surplus seed grain, livestock, poultry or farm machinery. (2) Anyone can advertise, there is no trick about it. Success is simply a matter of plain, honest dealing. (3) Guide ads. provide cash any time you need it.

**SATISFACTORY** because—(1) Quick results are the rule, not the exception. (2) "Want Ads." often find farmers who are glad to sell at a reasonable price. (3) Hundreds of "Sold-out" letters, testimonials and "Repeat Orders" prove the power of Guide ads. to produce results above the average.

**ECONOMICAL** because—(1) The rate per word is low, while the results are high. (2) The circulation is large. No other journal in Western Canada has more readers. (3) The Guide does more to stimulate reader interest in the classified pages. (4) Most people refer most to the paper carrying the most advertising.

### Guide Classified Ads.

The following is the best possible proof that it pays to advertise when "Little Guide Ads." are used:

"Please withdraw my Stinson Tractor ad. I have already sold out. I certainly think The Guide is the only magazine to sell farm machinery through."

(Signed) D. G. McLachlan, MacGregor, Man.

The demand is particularly good at the present time for pure-bred livestock, milch cows (springers), breeding stock in sheep and swine, cockerels and turkeys, plowing outfits, second-hand autos and radios. Use Guide ads. to market your surplus honey. Try a "Want Ad." to find reliable farm help or a good farm. Take advantage of the demand for all kinds of miscellaneous articles while money from the 1926 crop remains unspent.

IF WE CAN DO IT FOR OTHERS—WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU  
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.



## LIVESTOCK

### DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

REGISTERED COLLIE PUPS, RUSSIAN WOLFhound and Greyhound. Extra specials, from real workers with quality combined. Collie males, \$13; females, \$11. Russian or Greyhound males, \$15; females, \$12. Unregistered, \$3.00 less. It pays to have a good dog. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

GENUINE HEELING BLACK COLLIES, \$10: pups, \$5.00. Wolfhound pups, Russian-Greyhound cross, fastest stock obtainable, \$5.00; few older hounds. Wm. Leyh, Viscount, Sask. 25-3

REGISTERED SILVER BLACK FOXES FOR sale, \$6.00 a pair. Canadian National Livestock records. Papers furnished with each fox. William Bates, Ridgeport, Ont. 25-6

HARDY SILVER FOXES, RAISED IN Northern Ontario, registered and government inspected. Ranching methods fully explained to buyers. Rainy Valley Ranch, Emo, Ontario. 22-5

DOMINION GOVERNMENT REGISTERED Silver foxes. First quality. Prolific stock. Write us before investing. Superior Silver Fox Co. J. R. Young, 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg. 1-18

GERMAN POLICE (ALSATIAN) PUPS, REGISTERED, nephews and nieces to Strongheart, famous movie star. 50 dollars up. Keewaydin Kennels, Killam, Alta. 18-4

FOR SALE—THREE FAST HOUNDS, GUARANTEED catchers and killers. Youngman Bros., Secretan, Sask. 25-2

PURE-BRED SILVER BLACK FOXES, PATCH and Reds. Get my prices before you buy. T. R. Lyons, Waterville, N.S. 21-5

REGISTERED PERSIAN KITTENS AT reasonable prices. Very intelligent and lovely pets. Jean Cleven, Lancer, Sask. 24-3

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, beauties. Males, \$10; females, \$8.00; papers free. S. R. Northwood, Coronation, Alta. 23-4

FOR SALE—YOUNG RANCH-BRED MINK, Jack Ross, Basswood, Man. 22-5

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS, PEDIGREADED, F. Hearne, Leaside, Ont. 23-3

IRISH RETRIEVER, READY TO TRAIN, \$18. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man. 24-2

SILVER FOXES—\$100-\$500. "LARGES," SUMMERSIDE. 25-5

SINGING CANARIES, \$5.00 EACH. W. ORMAN, Lebre, Sask. 25-5

BIRDS, DOGS, GOLD FISH, PETS. MILLER'S Bird Store, 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 25-5

## POULTRY

### Various

SELLING—PURE-BRED FAWN RUNNER drake, two years, \$4.00; Buff Cochin bantams, trios, \$4.50; pen Single Comb Brown Leghorns, eight hens, one rooster, \$10; Barred Rocks, six hens, one rooster, \$8.00. Amos Flohr, Edberg, Alta.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, BARRED Rock pullets, \$1.50 to \$3.00; Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes cockerels, \$2.00 each. Our superior quality breed-to-lay strains. Messrs. Douglass, Popular Grove Poultry Farm, Box 194, Veteran, Alta.

BOYLE REALTY CO. LTD.  
405 FASHION CRAFT BUILDING  
258½ PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.  
Office Phone: 24 061. Res. Phone: 45 228.

## POULTRY

"GLASSCLO" LETS THE VIOLET RAYS IN. Quarter the cost of glass. For poultry houses, etc., 65 cents square yard delivered. G. Wood Mfg. Co., Rebecca Street, Toronto. 25-2

BUFF ORPINGTONS, BLACK ORPINGTONS, Buff Leghorns, pullets, \$1.50; cockerels, \$3.00; Mammoth Pekin ducks, \$1.25; drakes, \$1.50. Lars Anderson, Waldeck, Sask.

LAKENVELDERS, BEST OF WINTER LAYERS, roosters, \$4.00; pullets, \$2.00. Duncan, Box 817, North Edmonton, Alta.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES paid. Quail returns. Write for crates. The Consolidated Packers, Winnipeg.

WE WANT FRESH EGGS TO SELL TO OUR city customers. Highest market prices paid. Hack' N Nurseries, 264 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg.

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MY PURITAS LARGE WHITE Leghorns, 326 egg strain, Single Comb Pure-Bred, breed-to-lay, lay and pay winter and summer. Cockerels, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. Mrs. DEAN, MAN.

HURRY—ONLY A FEW LEFT. IMPORTED Tom Barron strain White Leghorn cockerels, April hatched. Humphrey, Ferndale Farm, Sanford, Man.

PENS OF 15 PULLETS, READY TO LAY, AND one male White Leghorn, \$25. Alex. Taylor, Hatchery, Winnipeg.

SELLING—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, direct university strain, \$1.

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PARKVILLE, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.—Ten to 40-acre blocks fruit or poultry farming land, \$40 per acre. Four-year terms, no interest. Schools, railway, good roads and beaches. Further information, apply Franco-Canadian Company Ltd., 470 Granville Street, Vancouver. 25-5

IMPROVED 160 ACRES, 3½ MILES FROM town, 30 miles from Winnipeg; 125 acres cultivated, balance hay and pasture; six-room house, two stables, granary, etc.; good roads. Price \$35 per acre, \$750 cash, balance \$250 yearly. Write W. Walsh Land Co., Winnipeg.

NINE MILES FROM CORNER PORTAGE AND Main, one mile from paved highway and street car line, 126 acres unimproved farm land in St. Charles. Will sacrifice at \$40 per acre. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234 Portage Ave. Phone 21 371.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 25-5

FOR SALE—MANY RARE BARGAINS IN farm properties in the Winnipeg district. Write for full particulars. Geo. H. Funk, 215 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

BUY LAND IN THE PEER OF DISTRICTS—Farm lands on Portage Plains and surrounding districts. Prices \$30 to \$50 an acre. W. Scott Garrich Son, Portage la Prairie, Man. 25-2

SOUTHERN WILAMETTE VALLEY, AMERICA'S best homeland. Plow, seed, plant every month. Listings free. Bartlett Johnston, Farmer Realtor, Cottage Grove, Oregon, U.S.A. 24-5

FARMING PAYS IN MINNESOTA—GET FREE map and literature by writing State Immigration Department, 775, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota.

LANDSEEKER—SEND FOR FREE LIST FARMS in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. The Landseeker, 2409 Fourth Ave., Evansville, Ind. 23-3

EXCHANGE FOR HORSES, CATTLE—Quarter good raw land, close Tisdale. Box 33, Eldersley, Sask. 23-3

BARGAINS IN FARM LANDS—if YOU WANT a farm, see our list before buying. Brook and Allison, 1825 Scarth Street, Regina, Sask. 17-9

FARM FOR SALE, ADDITION CYPRESS Lake, 220 acres broken. For further particulars, apply to J. B. Philion, Vidor, Sask. 22-5

LOOK THEM UP! SNAP—TWO GOOD farms, terms, or cheap for cash; good buildings, wood, water. J. Steffert, Winnipegosis, Man. 24-2

WILL TRADE CHOICE 160 ACRES MANITOBA, farm (or silver foxes) for marsh land. Box 34, Herlert, Sask. 24-2

SELLING—BECAUSE OF ILLNESS, 321 ACRES in Alberta. Good farm for sheep, and wheat. Jos. Steele, Kitecota, Alta. 25-2

FOR SALE—W. ½ 2-50-22-4, \$2,000; HALF crop payments. Ferguson Whiteside, Little Britain, Ont. 25-2

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SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb. 43-1

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 24-5

## FARM MACHINERY

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USED AND NEW AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR parts—Titan, Case and Nelson tractor parts; windshields, magneto, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, balance gears, etc. of all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80 per cent. Parts for Overlands, Gray-Dorts, McLaughlins, Maxwells, Chevrolets and many others. Newland used parts for Fords. Orderers will prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 22-24

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THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS, ABSOLUTELY guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Saves regrinding and new pistons. Write Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 284 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. 25-5

AUTO TRUCKS, TRACTOR RADIATORS REpaired, reconditioned and cleaned. All work guaranteed. Modern Radiator Service—Phone 6156—1932 Albert Street, Regina. 17-12

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FOR SALE—DODGE 1920 TOURING, IN splendid condition, never abused, \$450 takes it. No dealers. L. Leeper, Central Butte, Sask. 17-12

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CYLINDER GRINDING AND GENERAL REpairs, tractors, autos, engines. Crankshafts true'd, welding, etc. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort, Winnipeg. 25-24

### Sundry—Plows, Engines, Etc.

#### 12 H.P. HERCULES ENGINE

USED, BUT GOOD AS NEW AND GUARANTEED IN EVERY DETAIL

If you can use an engine of this size, here is a chance for a real bargain.

BOX 35, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

THE KOVAR QUACK GRASS KILLER IS specially designed to kill quack grass, sow thistle and weeds with similar creeping rootstocks by the "Dig Out, Dry Out" plan. Powerful lifting action teeth, and nonlocking, flexible frame are outstanding features. Hundreds of satisfied owners in Western Canada. Money back guarantee. Write now for literature and prices. Now! S. S. Strachan and Sons, Swan River, Man. 23-3

FOR SALE—12-25 WATERLOO ENGINE, 10-IN. Lister grinder, 20-ft. chop elevator, complete with cups, belts and pulleys. Snap for cash. A. Walden, Ponoka, Alta. 24-3

WANTED—VESSOTT CRUSHER, 10 INCHES or larger. Also want man to take charge of silver black fox and bee ranch. D. McNaughton, Brookdale, Man.

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SELLING—SAWING, CHOPPING AND SMALL threshing outfit, \$400. J. H. Manton, Waterfield, Sask. 25-2

I HAVE WRECKED 16-30 RUMELY—REPAIR parts in good condition. Prices right. J. W. Austin, Ranfurly, Alta.

12-H.P. FAIRBANKS-MORSE STATIONARY, guaranteed in first-class order. Cheap for quick sale. R. Gwillim, Duval, Sask.

FOR SALE—ONE McCARTNEY HAND MILKING machine. Good as new. \$75 for quick sale. Box 67, Coronation, Alta. 24-2

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SELL OR EXCHANGE—GOOD BALER, FOR cattle or car. E. W. Bolton, Kellher, Sask. 24-4

WANTED—SECOND-HAND TRIPPLE DISC plow, horse drawn. C. Oliver, Fleming, Sask.

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SELLING—30-60 OIL-PULL, RUNNING ORDER, good gearing; eight-bottom John Deere plow. Outfit, \$900 cash. Also 18-35 Oil-Pull and 28 x 44 Sawyer-Massey, running order, \$1,000 cash. Heavy repairs for 25-45 and 30-60 Rumelys. Drawer 157, Bassano, Alta. 21-5

FOR SALE—25 H.P. INTERNATIONAL ENGINE, 30-26 Aultman-Taylor separator, rebuilt and in first-class condition, can be seen running, \$800; \$500 cash, balance arranged. L. F. White, Flaxcombe, Sask.

FOR SALE—16-30 RUMELY TRACTOR, NOW working, in A1 condition; and Rumely five-bottom plows, stubble breaker bottoms. James Meyer, Brooks, Alta. 24-5

FOR SALE—ONE 16-30 ADVANCE-RUMELY tractor, just thoroughly overhauled, ready for work. Apply to Heidberg and Leary, Grenfell, Sask. 24-5

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WILL SELL OR TRADE FOR STOCK—36-60 Avery separator, complete. Apply Clarence H. Church, Box 728, Moose Jaw, Sask. 23-3

FOR SALE—65 H.P. CASE STEAMER, 32-56 Avery separator with bunk car and tank, in good running order. R. Bricker, Stromer, Alta. 23-3

FOR SALE—HART-PARR 15-30 TRACTOR, 1921 model. In good shape. Apply E. Hartman, Edberg, Alta. 25-2

## MISCELLANEOUS

### AGENTS AND EMPLOYMENT

#### THE J.R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men, to

##### RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for fall business. Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

AGENTS EARN \$100 UPWARDS WEEKLY AND free co-operative stock interest selling Gold Medal Five-Tube Radio Frequency Sets at \$25. "The set that stormed the country." Known the world over. Built for homes of moderate means. The farmer, clerk, laborer and lady of the home ought to buy on sight. Write today for proposition. Eureka Outlet Corporation, 1034 Longwood Avenue, Desk GG, New York.

WANTED—SALESMEN WITH SALES ABILITY to represent us selling direct to country buyers, the most complete line of necessities, including high grade groceries. Applicants must have auto. Apply for territory at once. Wyke Simpson Company Limited, Wholesalers, Winnipeg. 22-5

SELL WEATHER-BUILT FALL AND WINTER coats, made to measure, \$14.75. Most remarkable value. Liberal commissions and free sample coat to agents. We deliver and collect. Write for samples and full particulars. Dept. 32, Pascal Manufacturing Co., Box 2172, Montreal. 24-2

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, BEGINNERS \$150-\$250 monthly. Also clerks—for railroads nearest their homes—everywhere. Which position? Railway Association, Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 25-2

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AUTO TRUCKS, TRACTOR RADIATORS REpaired, reconditioned and cleaned. All work guaranteed. Modern Radiator Service—Phone 6156—1932 Albert Street, Regina. 17-12

SELLING—TWO HEAD LIGHTS WITH acetylene burners, one empty, one filled Prest-o-lite tanks, \$20 f.o.b. Hatton, Sask. George Rageth. 25-2

FOR SALE—DODGE 1920 TOURING, IN splendid condition, never abused, \$450 takes it. No dealers. L. Leeper, Central Butte, Sask. 17-12

AUTO WRECKING CO., 1602 TWELFTH AVE., Regina. Phone 7764. New and used parts all makes cars. Big saving buying from us. 17-12

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SELL GUARANTEED LADDER-PROOF SILK stockings. New pair for every pair that ladders. Pay daily. Family hosiery catalogue free. Sterling Hosiery Mills, Dept. N, Toronto.

TAKE IT EASY, EITHER SEX, TURNING spare time into dollars. Capital, experience or peddling unnecessary. Write Fairclough Company, Toronto, Ont.

ESTABLISHED AND RELIABLE PAINT COMPANY requires agents in unrepresented districts, selling direct to the consumer. Soliglo Sales Co., James St., Winnipeg. 22-8

### AUTO AND TRACTOR RADIATORS

#### CARTRIDGE RADIATORS

your neighbor, he has one. Made for all makes of Cars, Trucks and Tractors. Every radiator guaranteed. We repair all makes of radiators.

GUARANTEE SHEET METAL COMPANY, 562 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

AUTO OR TRACTOR RADIATORS, CLEANED, repaired or recored. Special expert. New method. Brandon Heating and Plumbing Ltd., 144 Twelfth St., Brandon, Man. 19-12

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AUTO, TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE bearings rebabbited. Manitoba Bearing Works, 169 Water St., Winnipeg.

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WE REPAIR AND JOINT THRESHING BELTS. No stitches or rivets. Work guaranteed for the life of the belt. Regina Tire and Repair Shop, 1709 Scarth St., Regina, Sask. 22-5

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FLOWERING BULBS—DIRECT IMPORTATIONS—Hyacinths, Narcissi or Daffodils, Tulips, Easter Lilies, Chinese Lilies, Crocus, etc. Write for bulb catalog, now ready, and 1927 spring seed catalog, ready January. Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Limited, 139 Market Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. 25-5

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FOR COAL IN CAR LOADS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 25-14

COAL—CAR LOADS, GOOD FOR KITCHEN or furnace. Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 24-12

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ROUND POSTS OF POPLAR AND WILLOW can be made to last a lifetime at small expense by using Century Brand Creosote. The sapwood absorbs Creosote readily—heartwood must have pressure. Dominion Government Forestry Branch directions on request. Alberta Wood Preserving Company Limited, Calgary, Alta., or Regina Creosoted Products Company, 1855 Scarth St., Regina, Sask.

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PEACH'S CURTAINS—CATALOGUE FREE, 500 illustrations. Hem and silk curtains, sunfast color nets, muslins, cagements, etc. underwear, carpets, linens. Wonderful blue. S. Peach & Sons, 668 The Looms, Nottingham, England

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GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES. Dr. P. Eckman, corner Main and Logan, Winnipeg. 25-12

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG. 1-24

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OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodeled and refilled. Arthur Roe Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

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SHIP US YOUR BEEF HIDES, HORSE HAIR, Wool and Seneca Root. Highest market prices and prompt returns at all times. North West Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 22-5

### LIQUEURS AND SYRUPS

GENUINE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, absolutely pure, no chemical, no secret, no trouble to make all kinds of French liqueurs, syrups, etc., at home. Full instructions. 50c. per bottle, postpaid. Richard and Beliveau Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 25-2

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#### LUMBER—SHINGLES AND MILLWORK

Direct from mill to you. Individual or Club Orders by car lot. Grade, count and measurement guaranteed. Price lists and estimates free. Order now for lowest prices and best service. COAST AND PRAIRIE LUMBER CO., VANCOUVER, B.C.

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BUY LUMBER DIRECT FROM MILL. WE supply everything. Send us your enquiries. Prompt shipments, excellent material, low prices. Tide-Water Sawmills Co., Vancouver, B.C. 22-5

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## MISCELLANEOUS

### MONEY ORDERS



### NURSERY STOCK

**BOUGH-N NURS RIES.** Valley River, Man.  
**FALL BARGAIN, FIVE DOLLARS PER SET.**  
 Seven Hybrid Plums, Opatia, Sapa, bush form, two years; or Seven Hybrid Apples, one year, best hardy varieties; or Seven Crab Apples, one year, best hardy varieties; Seven Peonies for September planting, fine named varieties, all colors; Seven divisions Macdonald Rhubarb, best red variety. Order now. Instructions sent for planting.

**FOR FALL PLANTING—OUR LIST IS** now ready for distribution. Write for free copy. Peonies and Perennial Flowers in particular, are better planted in the Fall. Our list of Shrubs, Perennial Flowers and Fruit Trees are complete for fall planting.—**ISLAND PARK NURSERIES LTD.**, Portage la Prairie, Man.

**BEAUTIFUL CHOICE PEONIES, FIVE NAMED** varieties, \$3.00; six unnamed, \$3.00. Prepaid. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 24-3

**STRAWBERRY RHUBARB ROOTS FOR FALL** planting, \$2.40 dozen Postpaid. Beaver Lodge Nursery, 748-19th Street, Brandon, Man. 24-4

**PEONIES, SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS FOR** fall planting. Write for our price list. Hack's Nurseries, 244 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg. 24-11

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### OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS

**STRAINS LIMITED,** 231 FORTAGE AVE., Winnipeg—J. F. Tulloch, Optometrist. "For better vision and comfortable glasses." 24-12

**SAVE YOUR SIGHT—N. V. GORDON, OPTO-**metrist. Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd., Winnipeg. 22-13

### POTATOES

**POTATOES—CAR LOTS, CANADA B GRADE,** 50 cents per bushel. J. K. McLennan, Gladstone, Man.

### RHEUMATISM

**THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HAVE BEEN RE-**lieved of rheumatism, sciatica, kidney trouble, lame back through the use of Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Remedy. This medicine has no equal. Write Western Agent, 301 Ryan Commercial Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 25-12

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### SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

**INVENTORS REQUIRING INFORMATION** regarding patenting can immediately secure interesting free booklet. Marsden and Bromley, 1003 Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto. 24-9

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**PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE,** 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklet free.

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**WILL PAY \$19 FOR 20 UNITED GRAIN** Growers shares. Attach your certificate to draft and draw on J. B. McNair, Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg.

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**WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME** East Winnipeg. Birds, heads, ruffs, mounted. Lowest prices in West. 24-5

**E. W. DARBY, TAXIDERMIST,** 290 EDMONTON St., Winnipeg. We buy raw furs and game heads.

**JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST,** Brandon, Man. 23-18

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**GUARANTEED TOBACCO—REGALIA BRAND,** post-paid five pounds: Rouge or Havana, Connecticut, \$2.65; In Spread Leaf, \$2.90; Haubourg or Rouge-Quesnel, \$3.40; Quesnel or Perfum d'Italie, \$3.65; In Spread Leaf, \$3.90. Richard and Beliveau Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 22-2

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**FREE PRICE LIST OF NEW AND REBUILT** Royal typewriters, and Corona four-bank portable typewriters, on request. Royal Typewriter Agency, Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask. 25-12

### WATCH REPAIRS

**PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R.** watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return.

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### LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 23-24c; 2-5 lbs., 19-21c  
 Hens, 6 lbs. and over, 19-20c; 5-6 lbs., 17-18c;  
 4-5 lbs., 14-15c  
 Turkeys, No. 1, 8-13 lbs., 24c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates shipped on request.

**RELIABLE PRODUCE CO.**  
 317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## POULTRY SHIPPERS

You cannot get any more than the **Highest Market Price** for your poultry, ship where you like. It is the **Grade** you get which makes the difference! To be sure of securing **Top Grade, Highest Price and Prompt Returns** it will pay you to tag your next crate to **The Standard—in the knowledge** that you are doing business with one of the oldest poultry firms in Winnipeg. Chickens, over 5 lbs., 24-25c; 4-5 lbs., 22-24c; 3-4 lbs., 20-21c  
 Fowl, over 6 lbs., 21c; 5-6 lbs., 18c; 4-5 lbs., 15c  
 Old Roosters, 9c  
 Turkeys, Old Toms, 18-20c  
 Turkey Hens, 9 lbs. and over, good condition, 24c

All prices quoted live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Prompt payments.  
**YOU STAND TO GAIN BY GIVING US A TRIAL!**

**STANDARD PRODUCE CO.**  
 45 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

### TAG Your Poultry Crate 'CONSOLIDATED'

**IT'S SAFER.** Bigger volume always means better prices. There are other reasons equally deserving. We guarantee you for two full weeks, or up to and including October 15, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

	Per lb.
Hens, over 6 lbs.	20c
Hens, 5-6 lbs.	18c
Hens, 4-5 lbs.	15-16c
Chickens, over 5 lbs.	24c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	22c
Chickens, under 4 lbs.	20-21c
Ducks, fat	16c
Geese	13c
Hen Turkeys	25c

Crates expressed the same day as request received. A printed list of satisfied shippers mailed to anyone on request.

**YOU CAN'T GO WRONG CONSIGNING ALL YOU HAVE TO**

**THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS**  
 605 DUFFERIN AVENUE, WINNIPEG

### POULTRY WANTED

By a firm who have handled your shipments for the last 15 years.

Live Hens, over 6 lbs., 21c; over 5 lbs., 18c;	4-5 lbs., good condition, 15c; under 4 lbs., 12c
Spring Chickens, over 2 lbs., good condition	20-22c
Turkeys, good condition	18-20c
Roosters	9c
Geese	13c
Ducks	13c

All prices live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg  
 Licensed and Bonded

**GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.**  
 91-95 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

### LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, 6 lbs. and over, 18-20c; 5-6 lbs., 16-17c;  
 4-5 lbs., 14-15c  
 Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 23-25c; 2-5 lbs., 20-22c  
 Turkeys, No. 1, 8-13 lbs., 23c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates shipped on request.

**ROYAL PRODUCE CO.**  
 97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

### Live and Dressed Poultry Wanted

**HENS** 6 lbs. and over, fat 20-21c  
 5-6 lbs., 17-18c 4-5 lbs., 14-15c  
 Turkeys, 10-13 lbs., 22-24c  
 Chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 23-25c; 2-4 lbs., 22c  
 Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates shipped on request.

**PREMIER PRODUCE CO.**  
 124 ROBINSON STREET, WINNIPEG

## Would you like to be FOREVER FREE from ASTHMA

ASTHMA-SERA, a wonderful new medicine, softens and soothes the bronchial passages, restores gland activity to normal and **quickly and forever** banishes Asthma, Hay Fever and all bronchial troubles. Free information sent gladly, tear out this advertisement and send with name and address to

**R. M. B. Laboratories, Ltd.**  
 618C Vancouver Block, Vancouver, B.C.

### Sask. Pool Elevator Dividend

The Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited, have issued the following official statement:

"The first annual meeting of Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, was held at the offices of the company, on Thursday last. During the year, a line of 89 country elevators had been acquired—54 built and 35 purchased—and approximately 16,000,000 bushels were handled, working out at an average of over 178,000 bushels per house throughout the system.

"The policy laid down by the directors, was contingent upon consideration as to location of other farmer elevators; consequently these original elevators were not always located where the pool has its greatest density of membership acreage. An unusually high measure of loyalty, however, was accorded at all points, notwithstanding competition from other houses in respect to the grading of grain.

"An agreement was arrived at between the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited, and the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, in respect to the surplus arising out of terminal operations, whereby a share of said surplus would be returned to Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited, at the end of the season. The volume of terminal operations was so satisfactory, for the period under review, that over \$537,250.15 reverted to Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited. In addition, the country elevator end of the system also showed the substantial net surplus of \$171,706.22.

"A statement was submitted by the auditors of the company, Messrs. Geo. A. Touche and Company, Winnipeg, showing the exact standing, and the results of the first year's operations. The board decided to make a refund to all of the pool members patronizing the country elevators, on the following basis:

### Refund to Patrons

"Wheat shipped through country elevators, 2 cents per bushel.

"Coarse grains through country elevators, 1 cent per bushel.

"It was also decided to make the following refund to those patrons who shipped their grain over the loading platforms direct to the pool;

"Platform wheat shipments, 1½ cents per bushel.

"Platform coarse grain shipments, one-half cent per bushel.

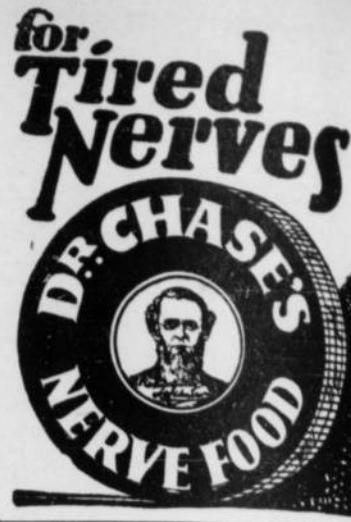
"These distributions have been decided upon after interest on the Saskatchewan Co-operative capital investment has been paid to Wheat Producers Limited; after a depreciation of 5 per cent. had been retained; and an elevator reserve of \$100,000 had been provided for.

"Owing to the seasonal pressure of business on the staffs of both the pool and the elevators, at this time, it will not likely be possible to make the distribution of these dividends until after the new year.

"This method of distribution of surplus is a new one and is in the nature of an experiment; but all future policies are in the hands of the delegates throughout Saskatchewan, and whether or not this system will be continued in the future will, of course, be determined by them.

"There were many who shrank, last year, from the heavy obligations which were entailed in taking over the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company; but the result of the first year's operations of Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited, indicate that, given the loyalty of the members, there is nothing to fear; and that if their business is satisfactorily conducted, they should soon be able to relieve themselves of the liability entered into, in taking over the 'co-op. system.'

In the last fiscal year 400,000 corporations in the United States made returns. Of these 1,200 record profits of more than \$5,000,000 each, and 168 record profits of more than \$13,500,000 each.



## Price of Wheat! — too high or too low now?

Some of the trade are inclined to believe that higher prices will be seen for grain, while others predict lower prices but what you want to know is — what's ahead of market now.

Weekly Bulletins issued by us enjoy an international reputation because of the remarkable way in which they correctly interpret trend of grain prices. Our analyses of price making factors predict coming moves.

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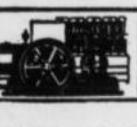
## Dependable Farm Equipment

Every piece of equipment in the Fairbanks-Morse line performs a useful job on the farm, and has been designed to do its work at the lowest possible cost and to do it right. Over 60 years have been spent in improving the quality of FAIRBANKS-MORSE products.



### "Z" Engine

A simple, sturdy, powerful engine. Parts subject to wear are hardened and ground. Crankshaft, connecting rod and camshaft are drop forgings. Over 400,000 farmers are using the "Z."



### Light and Power from One Plant

This plant is a combination of the famous "Z" engine with a sturdy, dependable generator and 16-cell, 32-volt battery. Can be used for engine power or light or both.



### Water Under Pressure

All the water you want for house and barns with this FAIRBANKS-MORSE home water plant. Automatic in operation. Economical too. We also make the well-known Steel Eclipse windmill, the new hammer type feed mill, as well as FAIRBANKS-Wagon and Portable Platform Scales.

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**The CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE COMPANY LIMITED**  
 St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria

## Market News and Notes

### The Wheat Market

The wheat crop of the northern hemisphere is about as large as the crop of last year, but smaller in Europe and larger in North America. In the southern hemisphere are the only countries that are factors in the market are Argentina and Australia, and it is still too early in the year for their crop prospects to enter into price determination. General conditions in both countries are reported as satisfactory with about the same acreage as last year.

On this continent the American winter wheat crop was good enough to more than offset the lower yields of spring wheat both in the spring wheat states and the prairie provinces.

The wide spreads between estimates of the wheat crop of Western Canada have now been closed up and there is substantial agreement that it will turn out around 370,000,000 bushels. The last estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, published on September 10, put the yield at 375,697,000 bushels. On September 11, the Manitoba Free Press published an estimate compiled from its staff of crop reporters, placing the yield at 367,157,365 bushels. Last year the crop ran about 400,000,000 bushels.

Since these reports were published the weather has continued unfavorable with rain and snowfalls over the entire west. The colder weather, however, checked sprouting. A general snow storm has been followed by clear cold weather, and at this date the weather seems to have become more settled. It is a traditional saying among old-timers that it takes a snow storm in September to settle the weather.

The market has reacted to the unfavorable weather and prices of futures have stiffened up during the last two weeks. October wheat yesterday, September 24, closed at 138½, compared with 132 3-9 on September 9, and 126½ a year ago. November wheat is up about 11 cents, December 10 cents, and May wheat 9 cents above quotations on the corresponding day last year.

One thing operating against export business at present is the coal strike in England. Many vessels usually engaged in the grain trade are now carrying coal from America to England, and the consequent scarcity of tonnage has resulted in higher freight rates. The export business has therefore been disappointing, but the condition is only temporary. The coal strike cannot last indefinitely, and as soon as it is settled tonnage will be liberated for the grain trade. Europe will require more wheat than last year, and will be forced to take large quantities out of this country before the lakes freeze up. At Vancouver the elevators are idle due to the late threshing, but it is expected that this condition will result in a large movement through that winter port later in the year as large quantities of wheat will undoubtedly have to be moved after the close of navigation on the lakes.

### The Egg Situation

The Dominion Poultry Division reports that storage holdings of eggs in Canada at September 1, were lower than they had been since 1921. The total number held was 13,587,000 dozen, nearly 3,000,000 dozen less than at the same time last year.

Exports of eggs are down and have steadily decreased from year to year for some time. In the calendar year 1925, they were 2,466,270 dozen, compared with 2,716,604 dozen last year, and 5,444,014 dozen in 1921.

### Ontario's Yield's Down

The yield of the principal field crops in Ontario this year will show a decrease of 21,460,434 bushels from the 1925 crop, according to a compilation of the acreages sown by farmers, as shown in a provincial

department of agriculture report. It is revealed in the report, based on conditions on August 31, that the total yield of the principal grains this year will be 138,741,277 bushels. Last year the total yield was 160,207,711 bushels.

Fall wheat yields are down 4.08 bushels per acre, spring wheat 1.04 bushels, oats 6.4 bushels and barley two bushels per acre.

### Improved Methods Needed

Three reasons exist why the marketing of Canadian produce abroad has not been more successful in commanding a higher price in the different export markets of the world, according to Col. H. Lyle, representing British interests in Canada. They are: The lack of any central organized system for sales; the lack of standardization of agricultural products; the lack of continuity of supply.

"One of the reasons why we have not been more successful in establishing better and sounder markets abroad is because we have too often in the past insisted on forcing the buyer to accept what we have, and not make any great effort to provide him with what he wants," he declared.

### Liverpool Prices

The Liverpool closing prices on Saturday, September 25, were: October, \$1.60½; December, \$1.55½.

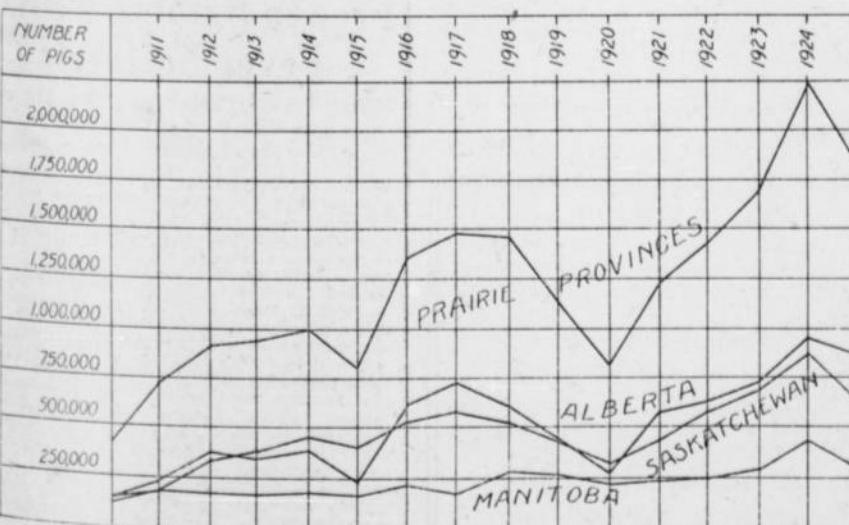
### Winnipeg Grain Market

Cash quotations at close of market Sept. 25, 1926.

	<b>Wheat</b>	<b>Flax</b>
1 Nor.	142½	1 N.W.C. 204½
2 Nor.	138½	2 C.W. 200½
3 Nor.	135½	3 C.W. 184½
4 Nor.	122½	Rejected 174½
5 Nor.	110½	Rye
6 Nor.	94½	2 C.W. 93½
Feed.	79½	Futures
1 Red Durum.	124½	Oct. Wheat. 136½
2 Red Durum.	122½	Dec. wheat. 132½
Oats		May wheat. 137½
2 C.W.	55½	Oct. oats. 55½
3 C.W.	53½	May oats. 53½
Ex. 1 Feed.	52½	Oct. barley. 63½
1 feed.	53½	Dec. barley. 62½
2 feed.	50½	May barley. 65½
Barley		Oct. flax. 204½
3 C.W.	62½	Dec. flax. 203½
4 C.W.	58½	May flax. 211½
Rejected.	57½	Oct. rye. 93½
Feed.	56½	Dec. rye. 95½
		May rye. 100½

### Livestock Quotations

	<b>Winnipeg</b>	<b>Calgary</b>
Steers:		
Choice	\$6.00-\$6.25	\$5.00-\$5.50
Fair to good	5.50-6.00	
Medium	4.75-5.00	
Common	4.00-4.50	3.50-4.50
Choice feeders	5.00-5.50	4.25-4.75
Fair to good	4.00-4.75	4.00
Choice stockers	4.50-4.75	3.50-4.00
Fair to good	3.25-4.25	2.25-3.25
Heifers:		
Choice butcher	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.00
Fair to good	4.50-5.25	3.00-4.00
Choice stockers	3.50-4.00	
Fair to good	3.00-3.25	
Cows:		
Choice butcher	4.50-4.75	4.25-4.25
Fair to good	3.75-4.25	3.50-4.00
Canners and cutters	1.75-2.75	1.50-2.25
Calves:		
Choice	8.00-9.00	6.00-7.00
Good	6.00-7.00	2.00-4.00
Common	3.00-5.00	2.00-4.50
Sheep:		
Fair to good	6.00-7.50	11.00-12.00
Lambs:		
Spring	9.50-10.50	
Hogs:		
Selects	14.30-14.30	
Thick smooths	13.00-13.00	13.25
Heavies	12.00-12.00	
Lights	11.50-12.50	



**How the Hog Population of the Prairie Provinces Has Increased in the Last 16 Years**  
In 1910 the hog population of the prairie provinces was estimated as follows: Manitoba, 142,312; Saskatchewan, 125,788 and Alberta 143,560, a total of 411,560. In the following years, until 1914, production in Saskatchewan and Alberta increased rapidly. The unfortunate condition of the market that year, when hogs could scarcely be given away in Alberta, resulted in a marked decrease in that province in 1915. Saskatchewan also decreased her holdings. In 1916, however, increases were made, especially in these two provinces, and in 1917 a high point for the cycle was reached, 1,479,188 pigs of all ages. In 1920 another low point was reached, with a total of 820,998 for the three provinces. In the following four years rapid increases were registered so that in 1924 a high point of 2,248,457 was reached. In 1925 the farmers reduced the number of pigs kept to 1,764,382, the largest reduction being made in Alberta. For that year the pigs kept, by provinces, was as follows: Manitoba, 298,507; Saskatchewan, 610,973; Alberta, 854,902.

## Plain facts about 2 pens of pigs

DR. ROPP, an Ohio veterinarian, wanted to find out which was better—Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic or "capsules"—for getting rid of worms and making hogs thrive.

He took a bunch of wormy, scrubby shoats and divided them into two pens, equal in weight.

Pen No. 1 were given the popular capsule treatment.

Pen No. 2 were given Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.

### Pigs weighed every week

1st week—Capsule pen had gained 29 lbs.

Tonic pen had gained 146 lbs.

6th week—Capsule pen had gained 371 lbs.

Tonic pen had gained 668 lbs.

Both pens were given the same care and all the feed they would eat. At the end of the six weeks the Capsule pen had consumed \$30.96 worth of feed including \$3.00 for Capsules. The Tonic pen had consumed \$36.06 worth of feed including \$2.10 for Stock Tonic.

The Capsule pen had gained 371 pounds at a cost of 8 1/3c a pound. The Tonic pen had gained 668 pounds at a cost of 5 1/3c a pound.

Both pens of pigs were sold at 11c a pound. The gain for the Capsule pigs was \$40.81. The gain for the Tonic pigs was \$73.48—the difference in favor of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic was \$32.67.

Now, Mr. Hog Raiser—if you have a bunch of wormy or unthrifty shoats, it will pay you to put them on Dr. Hess Stock Tonic today. Get 25 pounds for every 20 shoats. Feed the worming dose for the first 10 days, then the thriving dose.

Our guarantee covers the results unconditionally.

**Prices:** 25 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$12.00; 500 lbs. at 11 1/2c;

1000 lbs. at 11c. Ton lots at 10 1/2c a pound.

**Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio**

**Dr. Hess Stock Tonic  
Improved**

### MALDEN ELEVATOR COMPANY LTD.

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References: Bank of Commerce or any Commercial Agency

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# HAD TO TIE CHILD'S HANDS

Eczema on Head Itched Badly. Cuticura Healed.

"Eczema broke out in pimples on my little girl's head. It itched badly and she scratched causing sore eruptions. Her hair fell out and she was very fretful. We had to tie her hands to keep her from scratching, and she could not sleep. We had her treated but the trouble kept getting worse."

"We began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in a short time could see an improvement. We continued the treatment and in less than six weeks she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. A. G. Awcock, 706 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Cuticura Talcum is cooling, soothing and comforting to tender, aching, burning feet.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal" Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

# GALLSTONES

Stomach and Liver trouble easily relieved by "Hexophen Capsules" and all symptoms banished, such as bowel trouble, colic, pains in sides or back, indigestion, gas, jaundice, dyspepsia, heartburn, piles or signs of appendicitis. "Hexophen Capsules" have stood the test and have relieved many sufferers after all other means have failed. No matter what you have tried without success, if you really wish to end these troubles, write today for full particulars and testimonials of this reliable remedy.

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Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address: Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

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# Can You Sleep All Night?

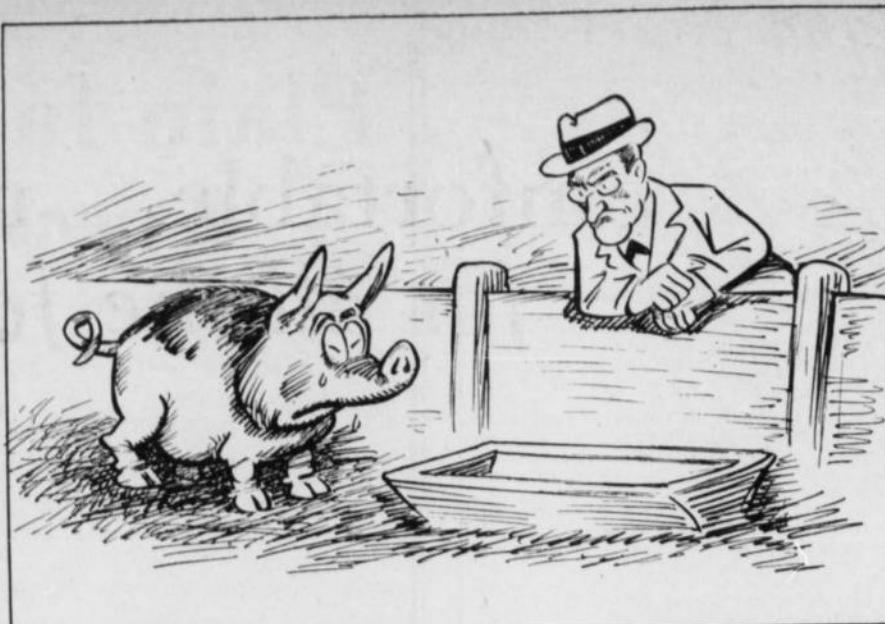
Or Must You Get Up Frequently By Reason of Bladder Trouble?

If so, I would like to send you a sample of my Home Treatment so you can give it a trial. I want you to know how quickly it relieves the irritation in the bladder and stops the getting up nights to urinate every hour or two which is very wearing and a source of endless annoyance. If you are looking for quick relief, fill out the coupon below, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 1950 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and a free trial will be sent you by mail.

## COUPON

This coupon is good for a trial treatment of McWETHY'S HOME TREATMENT. Fill out your name and address on dotted lines, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 1950 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and the sample treatment will at once be sent you by mail.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street or R.F.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_



### Introducing Mr. C. I. Knowitall, Industrial Efficiency Expert

Those who have been interested in following the career of C. I. Knowitall, industrial efficiency expert, since he turned his attention to the introduction of modern efficiency methods into the practice of agriculture, will doubtless be interested in knowing what the gentleman looks like. A glance at the above illustration will satisfy their curiosity. He is the figure with the hat on. This quiet country scene represents Mr. Knowitall at Shaggy Acres, his farm in the municipality of Gopher Pocket, where he delights to spend his week ends. Just now he is carrying on an experiment in the production of Wiltshire bacon. While reading a bulletin published by the Dead Stock Branch he learned that the English market demands bacon with alternate layers of fat and lean. To produce bacon of this type he has devised a plan which is very simple. For two days the hog is fed a heavy ration of fattening food, like corn and field peas. This produces the required layer of fat. Then by starving the hog for two days the layer of lean is provided. When he learns just how many layers of each the market prefers, its requirements can be met with mathematical accuracy by simply regulating the length of the fattening period.

### SCREENINGS

#### Well, Don't Teeth Go With Pies?

Mistress—"What beautiful scallops you have on your pies, Mandy! How do you do it?"

Cook—"Deed, honey, dat ain't no trouble. Ah just uses mah false teeth."

#### The Nonsense

A teacher tells of an incident in a primary school examination over which she presided. One of the questions was with reference to the five senses, and a bright pupil handled the subject this way:

"The five senses are sneezing, sobbing, crying, yawning, coughing. By the sixth sense is meant an extra one which some folks have. This is snoring."

#### They Don't Speak Now

A clerk who had been on a buying trip in New York wrote to the store bookkeeper back home:

"Since I have been away I have seen many strange sights, and hope to see you Monday."

Freddy—"Ma, didn't the missionary say that the savages didn't wear any clothes?"

Mother—"Yes, my boy."

Freddy—"Then why did papa put a button in the missionary box?"

#### Better Qualified

A man complained bitterly of the conduct of his son. He related at

length to an old friend all the young man's escapades.

"You should speak to him with firmness and recall him to his duty," said the friend.

"But he pays not the slightest attention to what I say. He listens only to the advice of fools. I wish you would talk to him."

#### Her Reason

Newlywed—"I insured my life for \$10,000 today, dear, so if anything happens to me you'll be well provided for."

His Bride—"Oh, how nice! Now you won't have to see the doctor about your cough."

#### The Problem

A little lassie of ten years of age was seated in front of the fire, playing with her pet kitten. The child, who was both religiously and musically inclined, suddenly turned to her mother and asked: "Mother, do cats go to heaven?"

Her mother replied: "I do not believe they do. But why do you ask?"

Much to the mother's surprise, the child questioned: "Then where do the angels get their harp strings?"

"Now, don't be unkind Johnny! Forgive your little sister. Why, she may die in the night, and then how would you feel?"

"All right. I forgive her. But if she's alive tomorrow morning, she'll get it!"

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### High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)

Obesity and allied diseases treated under proper medical supervision. Special treatment for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Insomnia. Electrical and Natural Mineral Baths unequalled in Canada. Massage—Masseur and Masseuse. REASONABLE RATES. Comfortable and Cheerful Environment. Write for fuller information

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ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

### DEAFNESS IS MISERY GOOD HEARING A JOY

Millions of people know that, but Multitudes of persons with defective hearing and Head Noise are again enjoying conversation, go to Theatre and Church because they use Leonard Invisible Anti-septic Ear Drums, which are Tiny Megaphones fitting in the Ear entirely out of sight. No wires, no batteries, no head piece. They are Unseen, Comfortable and inexpensive. Write for booklet and sworn statement of the inventor who was himself deaf.

A. O. LEONARD, Inc., Suite 441, 70 5th Ave., New York

### Simple Remedy For Bad Stomach Gives Quick Relief

No Need of Strong Medicines or Diet-Famous But Simple Old English Recipe Keeps Stomach in Fine Condition, Banishes After-Eating Distress

If you are a victim of Stomach Troubles—Gas, Sourness, Pain or Bloating—you may have quick and certain relief by following this simple advice.

Don't take strong medicines, artificial digestants or pull down your system by following unnecessary starvation diets.

Never hurry your meals or overeat of anything, but within reason most folks may eat what they like—if they will keep the stomach sweet, clean and active and free from the souring acids that hinder or paralyze the work of digestion.

And the best and easiest way to do this is to follow every meal with a small amount of pure Bisurated Magnesia—a pleasant, harmless and inexpensive form of Magnesia that promptly neutralizes acidity and keeps your stomach sweet and clean.

A week's trial of Bisurated Magnesia, which may be obtained from any druggist for only a few cents, will easily convince you of the great value of this old English recipe.

Be sure and get BISURATED Magnesia—not a laxative.

### Free to Asthma and Hay Fever Sufferers

Free Trial of Method That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time

We have a method for the control of Asthma and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as Chronic Asthma or Hay Fever, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with Asthma or Hay Fever, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our expense that our method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it today—you can do not pay postage.

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